

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### WELSH GRIEVANCES, AND THEIR REMEDY.

We have occasionally, as our readers are well aware, placed in a strong light the anomaly veyed "The Established Church of Ireland." Possibly, we have paid the more attention to it because Ireland is just sufficiently distant from us to bring it within view—and have overlooked a similar but still more flagrant anomaly in Wales, because it is close under our nose. Or, has Ireland attracted towards her Establishment a greater share of public regard, in consequence of the greater noise made by Paddy than by Taffy? We decline any elaborate attempt to solve the mystery—but the fact is unquestionable—that the Church Establishment in Wales is a more crying injustice than even in Ireland, and yet we seldom hear much about it, save when, now and then, a bishop blunders even beyond the usual limits of episcopal aberrations.

A week or two ago, if we mistake not, we extracted from the *Carnarvon Herald*, a paragraph giving an account of an extraordinary scene which took place towards the end of last month, in Rhos-y-medre Church, Ruabon. The Rev. R. W. Morgan, perpetual curate of Tregynon, being then on a visit to the Rev. John Edwards, incumbent of Rhos-y-medre, naturally accompanied his brother clergyman's family to the parish church. As the sacrament was administered on that day, the rev. gentleman presented himself as a communicant, and being a clergyman, the place assigned him by the rubric, was first among those who were to receive the consecrated elements. The incumbent was assisted in the service by his stipendiary curate, the Rev. D. R. Davies—the former administering the bread, the latter the wine. Mr. Morgan, after having received from his clerical friend, the incumbent of the parish, the emblem of the Lord's broken body, was refused the other emblem, the cup, by the assistant minister, and was compelled, after kneeling for several minutes at the altar, to retire to the incumbent's pew. The Rev. D. R. Davies, subsequently assigned as his reason for thus publicly, and without previous notice, excommunicating a clergyman of the Church of England, that he did not think Mr. Morgan was in charity with all his neighbours.

The Rev. John Edwards very properly addressed his diocesan, the Right Rev. Thomas Vowler Short, D.D., Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, soliciting instructions as to the course he ought to take in so scandalous a case, and received in reply one of the driest and curtest of notes, saying that he had no instructions to give. The churchwardens of Rhos-y-medre subsequently memorialised his lordship, but were put off without any definite directions, on the plea that as the case might hereafter come before him judicially, it did not become him to prejudice either party. At last, when the churchwardens forwarded a regular presentment, the bishop intimated that, in all probability, the matter would be moved into a superior court, if further prosecuted—warned his correspondents of the enormous expense they would incur—and pointed out, as an alternative, the possibility of settling the matter at a private hearing in his own par-

lour. The good folks in North Wales appear to be kindling into intenser indignation against the bishop, than against the stipendiary curate, and regard him as throwing the shield of his episcopal power over a delinquent clergyman, merely because both are adherents to what are usually designated Tractarian principles.

What Mr. Morgan's offence may have been we cannot with any certainty determine. But we should not be surprised to find that it consisted in having addressed to Lord Palmerston, a short time before the occurrence we have referred to, a long and powerful letter, denouncing as illegal the appointment to the episcopal bench in Wales, of men who do not possess, amongst other indispensable requisites, the ability to preach the Word of God, and administer the sacraments, in the tongue understood by the people. The noble Premier, it seems, has not condescended to acknowledge this missive, although his attention was twice called to it by subsequent communications—but we shrewdly suspect he forwarded a copy of it to the Bishop of St. Asaph, and that the Rev. D. R. Davies had seen it when he gave as his reason for refusing the cup to the Rev. R. W. Morgan that "he did not think that Mr. Morgan was in charity with all his neighbours." Be that as it may, the letter is now published in the *Carnarvon Herald*—and a very vigorous letter it is. As it is impossible for us, consistently with the claims of other matter, to transfer it bodily to our own columns—a course we should have much preferred—we propose to give, in Mr. Morgan's own words, a summary of its contents, together with a single specimen of its strength, and then offer a remark or two suggested by the whole subject.

In the reverend gentleman's last letter to Lord Palmerston, he thus tersely recapitulates the contents of the first:—

I laid before your lordship the facts that neither of these prelates can or ever has discharged the functions which, at his consecration, he swore upon the holy sacrament he would faithfully perform towards the souls of the Cambrian people,—that neither of them can baptize, or administer the eucharist, or preach the Gospel, or pray, or celebrate the public ordinances of the Church, in the language of the people—that they are in no sense bishops of the Church of England, but on the contrary illegal and Popish usurpers that for 140 years the Welsh have been thus plundered and oppressed by the episcopal nominees of the English Government—that for such period the policy of England towards Wales has been that of Austria towards Hungary, of Russia towards Poland, in attempting to extirpate her national language, and that of the East India Company towards the Hindoos in preventing the Word of God from being preached to them by bishops in their own tongue; and that finally all the petitions, protests, and remonstrances of the Welsh people, for the last sixty years, have failed to elicit from the said Government any assurance that this soul-destroying and most insulting outrage on a loyal and religious nation, should be discontinued.

The sting of the letter lies in the avowal that the law ecclesiastical of the Protestant Reformed Church of England, incorporated with the civil law of the realm, is set forth in the article which says that "the congregation in which the pure Word of God is not preached to the people, and the sacraments are not administered, in the vulgar tongue, is no part of the Church of Christ." This law, Mr. Morgan contends, the advisers to the English Crown, systematically violate by the appointment to Welsh sees of prelates utterly ignorant of, and hostile to, the language of the Principality. And that he is not sparing of severity in stating his case, the following passage will sufficiently demonstrate:—

I demand, my lord, as a British subject, that the law be impartially enforced by her Majesty's Government against them as it is against the industrious orders of society—the peasant, the labourer, the artisan, the miner, and the shopman. If state prelates may, with impunity, transgress the law, for the express purpose of putting money into their pockets, let all classes be made acquainted with the fact. Let all the poor understand that if one of their order, under the gnawing pangs of starvation, steal a loaf of bread, the Government will take good care to visit him with condign punishment; but that if a bishop in the very teeth of the law defraud a nation of annual thousands, the Government will take no cognizance of the offence because he is a state-bishop, the nominee of the oligarchy. Let us know that there is one law for the laity, and another for the wealthy

prelate; and that the British constitution has no redress for the Welsh people against priestly wrong.

Now we are afraid that we cannot attach all the importance to the argument of Mr. Morgan, ably as it is put, as he himself does—but, at least, we can infer from it, without the least misgiving, how palpable a pretence the Church of England in Wales is, and must be, under existing practice. We do not wonder that, as the rev. gentleman states, "nine-tenths of the Welsh people have most justly renounced all connexion with an Establishment which has destroyed and usurped the place of the Reformation in Wales, and have repudiated all ecclesiastical allegiance to a Crown which, to gratify the ungodly cupidity of its episcopal nominees, has coldly suffered one million of its subjects to be robbed alike of their faith and their property." What we most wonder at is, that religious men, well acquainted with the practical working of the system, should still sanction the expediency of linking spiritual and political machinery by so close a tie, and should not seek rather to release the Church from the corrupting and degrading influence of State patronage altogether, than labour merely to rectify some of its worst manifestations. The nine-tenths of the people who have repudiated their ecclesiastical allegiance to the Crown, have done a wiser thing, we think, than the tenth who retain their allegiance, and cry out in vain against the evils which spring from the system they uphold. The Rev. Mr. Morgan, as an earnest man, will, no doubt, be driven upon the same conclusion before long.

The reverend gentleman tells Lord Palmerston "You dare not nominate men ignorant of English to English sees. Why then are men ignorant of Welsh," he asks, "nominated to Welsh sees? Because Wales has been hitherto an eminently quiet and loyal country, and its reward is to be plundered and abused to enrich unprincipled and partisan priests. I warn your lordship, as the head of her Majesty's Government, that we will no longer see the souls of our fellow-countrymen thus treated by any government on earth—English or foreign." Good! we applaud the resolution, and hope it is the resolution of the Welsh people. But we forewarn them that they will never intimidate any British Prime Minister, by firing blank cartridges. It is not by stirring letters, but by solid votes, that governments now-a-days are awed. Any one who knows what the state of Parliamentary representation is in the Principality will be able to predict what degree of attention will be paid to remonstrances coming from Wales. The surest way of hitting a careless Premier is to aim at him through the constituencies. The nine-tenths are ignored, because they allow the one-tenth to nominate their members. If Mr. Morgan, who evidently possesses many of the qualifications requisite for a successful reformer, really wishes to elevate his countrymen, let him first occupy a position in which he will attract their sympathies, and then rouse in them a sense of their electoral power and responsibility. This is the way to correct a heedless minister—and this is the only way which will command success. If Wales does not now speak with a patent voice, it is just because Wales consents to the hiding of her power. Whenever her people can be got to play a manly part, she will be no longer under any necessity to complain of being neglected. We advise her, not to threaten, but to act. Her degradation, such as it is, consists in the weak servility of her own electors. Cassius too truly describes their state—

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,  
But in ourselves, that we are underlings."

### CHURCH-RATES AND THE COMING SESSION.

We have received the following letter on the above subject:—

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Sir, The near approach of another session of Parliament not only begets speculation as to the chances of a new Reform Bill, but also as to the probable success of another measure yet more imperatively demanded,—the abolition of Church-rates.

Doubtless, the Liberation Society with its able Par-



liamentary Committee is the best judge both of the time and mode of operation, but even this may not be injured by a little pressure from without; and to ordinary lookers-on it does appear that the time is come for decisive, early, and energetic action, rather than misplaced reliance on the evasive procrastinating promises of any Minister, especially of one only too glad to stave off the settlement of a difficult question and tide over another session.

Would it not be wise to introduce a bill in the short sitting before Christmas, and then to employ the interval before the re-assembling of the house, in action on the members, and the preparation and pouring in of a mass of petitions? We should gain more even by the rejection of a good measure, which would effectually rouse the country than by a system of delay and waiting on the powers that be, which serves only to paralyse and neutralise effort. Assuredly, Dissenters would feel much dissatisfied with the result of another session similar to the last. This, however, I do not at all anticipate; still now seems emphatically the time to excite to prompt and vigorous action.

Yours, &c.,

T. R.

November 31st, 1857.

In reply to our correspondent we may state that the subject is receiving the careful consideration of the Parliamentary Committee of the Liberation Society. It is most likely that some member identified with the question will, during the ensuing short session, endeavour to ascertain the intentions of Government, and, should the response prove to be evasive, give notice of his intention to introduce a bill, substantially the same as that of Sir W. Clay's, for the total abolition of Church-rates. It may be that Ministers will fulfil the expectation held out at the close of last session of bringing in a Government measure; but should they plead the pressure of other business as a ground for delay, there is no doubt that what our correspondent calls "a good measure" will be pressed forward with as much promptitude as its forms will allow.

#### THE UNIVERSITIES AND THE MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATION STATUTES.

The programme of the examination to be undergone by the candidates from "middle-class schools" at the hands of the University of Oxford has now been published. The following is a brief outline of its provisions, and the subjects for the first examination to be held on the 21st of June, 1858. Junior candidates, who must be under fifteen years of age, will be examined in—1. (necessarily) Reading aloud, writing from dictation, analysis parsing, and subject matter of a passage from some English author; English composition, arithmetic, and outlines of English history. 2. In one of the following eight subjects—Latin, Greek, French, German, mathematics, mechanics, chemistry, botany, and zoology. 3. Optionally in music and drawing. Candidates who pass this examination will receive a certificate. Senior candidates, who must not be more than eighteen years of age, will simply be examined in the same subjects on a proportionably more advanced scale. Those who pass successfully will receive the title of Associate in Arts. The examination will be held in Oxford, and simultaneously in other places, if it be requested and found expedient. Candidates desirous of being examined at Oxford must apply on or before the 10th of April, 1858. The names of these candidates must be transmitted to the Rev. J. E. Sewell, New College, on or before the 10th of April, 1858. Every candidate at the junior examination will be required to pay a fee of 10s. Every candidate at the senior examination will be required to pay a fee of 30s. These fees must be paid on or before the 10th of April, 1858.

That portion of the statute which refers to theological matters is as follows:—

For junior candidates:—

- \* The examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion will consist of questions in—
- 1. The Books of Genesis and Exodus, the Gospel of St. Matthew, and the Acts of the Apostles.
- 2. The Catechism, the Morning and Evening Services, and the Litany.

For senior candidates:—

- \* The examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion will consist of questions in—
- 1. The Historical Scriptures of the Old Testament to the Death of Solomon.
- 2. The Gospels of St. Matthew and St. John, and the Acts of the Apostles.—Those who offer themselves for examination in Greek will be expected to answer questions on the same parts of the Greek Testament.
- 3. The Catechism, the Morning and Evening Services, and the Litany; and the outlines of the History of the Book of Common Prayer.

The fact that a candidate has passed the examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion will be entered on his certificate, although it will not affect his place on the list.

On the 24th ult. there was a meeting of the Senate of Cambridge University on the subject of middle-class examination. The Vice-Chancellor said that the propositions of the Syndicate corresponded with those of Oxford. He had received several memorials on the subject from Sheffield, Chorley, Edgbaston, Northwich, and Gloucester, and one from some gentlemen calling themselves a middle-school committee. Dr. Donaldson, of Trinity, had a decided objection to the scheme. It aimed to confer a title on boys who had received no part of their education at the University, and the immediate reason for making such a concession was, that Oxford had done so. Oxford having acted for itself, we might do likewise.

\* This examination will not be required of any candidate whose parents or guardians shall have declined it on his behalf.

Associate in Arts he objected to, because there was no association in the matter. What would be the effect on the University? Parents of the middle class, when they found they could obtain A.A. (Associate in Arts), would begin to consider how A.A. differed from A.B., and they would balance the cost between the two, and in these days of imposture and pretence, when a name is everything, A.A. would be set up as a title of proficiency and scholarship by those who had no claim whatever. To appoint examiners to examine schools might be right and proper, but he would not give titles. Certificates of merit he did not object to. Professor Browne said the middle classes had sought us, and shown they were sensible of the value of a solid education, and we ought to hesitate before we rejected these overtures. He did not altogether agree with Oxford, but we must act in some way. He thought the title A.A. an unfortunate one; Oxford had adopted it, and we must take it or adopt some other. It would soon be understood. Professor Selwyn represented the feelings of the minority of the Syndicate. The title A.A. was proposed by Mr. Temple. He would accept the scheme as proposed, but without the title. Mr. Adams, of Pembroke, was opposed to the title, but should give his support to the proposed scheme apart from it. The Master of Trinity Hall said, as to the examinations beginning at the same time, he thought that ought to be left to the Syndicate; and as to the age of the candidates he did not see how that was to be determined. The Vice-Chancellor said it was highly important the examinations should take place together, as the papers would probably be printed at Cambridge at the same time; besides, it would be impossible to find persons to be examining all the year round. Mr. G. Williams, of King's, objected to clause 4 as it stood—that every candidate should be examined in religious knowledge (unless his parents should object). He deeply regretted to see that parenthesis. Elements of religion ought to form part of education as well as arithmetic; not to require religion would be inconsistent. Religious knowledge ought to form part of education, and he should feel it his duty to object to this clause in the senate. Mr. Potts took the same view, and said it was the duty of the University above all things, as a place of sound learning and religious education, to inculcate true and strict religion, and therefore he entirely agreed with Mr. Williams. Dr. Leapingwell said a fallacy seemed to pervade the remarks of Mr. Potts; the proposed scheme was to examine, not to teach, and surely there could be nothing wrong in examining those who were content to submit themselves for that purpose. Mr. Campion, of Queen's, and Mr. Goodwin did not agree with Mr. G. Williams. The latter said that, as one of the Syndicate, he should adhere to the clause as expressed. If parents wished for religion they would take care their children had it. The examination would bring the University before the people, and give it a high place in the country. Mr. Latham, of Trinity Hall, thought the title of A.A. would not benefit the possessor, as the employers would often object to it. As a member of the Syndicate he was opposed to it. After a few brief remarks from the Public Orator and Professor Selwyn the meeting broke up.

#### THE LIBERATION OF RELIGION SOCIETY.

WISBEACH.—The Society's friends here not having had a gathering of any kind for some time, it was resolved to hold a meeting on the 26th of November, and to invite the secretary to attend. The meeting took place in the Public Room, and between 300 and 400 persons were present. Geo. Dawbarn, Esq., was chairman, and the deputation was effectively supported by the Rev. F. Stevenson, of Long Sutton, and the Rev. Messrs. Reynoldson and Watts. A local committee was appointed, and a good collection made, and the town is to be canvassed for subscribers.

LONG SUTTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.—Ever since, with the aid of the Liberation Society, the anti-rate party succeeded in abolishing church-rates in this town, a desire has been manifested to afford the Society support, and advantage was taken of the visit of the secretary to Wisbeach to hold a public meeting. It was held (Nov. 25th) in the new Corn Exchange, a large room which would have been quite filled (it was nearly so) by friends who would have come in from neighbouring places but for the wretched state of the weather. J. A. Richardson, Esq., the active anti-church-rate leader, was chairman, and the Rev. Messrs. Stevenson, Buzzacot, Chamberlain, and Mr. Fletcher, took part in the proceedings. A committee was appointed.

THE SOCIETY AND THE PRESS.—It would be unpardonable in us not to recognise the extent of our obligations to the provincial press for the degree of publicity which they have given to the reports of these meetings. The speeches have in many cases been reported verbatim, and, of course, have come before the eye of thousands by whom they were not heard, and, doubtless, have been read by not a few members of the Church Establishment, who cannot be induced to attend the meetings at which such addresses are delivered. Nor is it one of the least of the signs of the Times, that the most widely read journal in the world, devoted two columns and a quarter of its space to a verbatim report of the speech of Mr. Miall in Bolton—a speech which, while it had India for its chief topic, also dealt with our principles in regard to their general application to our domestic circumstances.—*Liberator for December.*

THE CLERGY AND THE DIVORCE BILL.—We learn that the address to her Majesty, praying that she would withhold the order in council for calling

into operation the Divorce Act until Parliament has had time re-consider some of its clauses, was deposited in the hands of Sir George Grey, on Saturday last, by the Earl Nelson and the Rev. Dr. Irons, for presentation to her most gracious Majesty. The address, though only in circulation for a fortnight, has received between 8,000 and 9,000 signatures, nearly 3,000 of which are clergy, and 500 churchwardens and justices of the peace.—*Daily News.*

THE WORKS OF DR. OWEN.—The valuable edition of the works of this distinguished Unitarian divine, in 24 vols., edited by the Rev. Dr. Gould, of Edinburgh, and lately published by Messrs. Johnstone and Hunter, has lately been purchased, we understand, by Messrs. Clark of that city. Though the editions may not be within the means of all who are forming a library, it is both a cheap and suitable present from a congregation to their pastor.

NEWCASTLE WORKHOUSE AND THE RELIGIOUS WORSHIP OF PAUPERS.—At a meeting of the Guardians of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Poor Law Union on Friday, to which a chaplain has been recently appointed, Mr. Challoner moved—

That such of the inmates of the workhouse as are authorised by the order of the Guardians, of 9th Feb., 1855, to attend public worship on Sundays, shall procure tickets in the form hereinafter annexed, which shall be supplied by the master, to be signed by the officiating minister, or some other officer in attendance, at the place of worship they shall respectively attend; and shall, on returning to the workhouse, deliver such ticket to the master of the workhouse; and that any inmate failing to comply with this, may be punished as disorderly.

He said that in consequence of the appointment of a chaplain, and the consequent confinement of the members of the Church of England in the house, the Dissenters in the union were increasing materially. The impression of the committee was that, of the eighty who went out to attend public worship as Dissenters, not more than half-a-dozen did really so attend. Mr. Benson thought this ought to be the last resource: poor people had badges enough already to distinguish them, but don't offensively libel the whole batch of paupers just because one or two hypocrites choose to call themselves Dissenters to avoid being compulsory attenders at the chaplain's services. He believed a large amount of the religion in the workhouse was merely nominal, and that some came over to the ranks of Dissent merely to get out. Let each case be dealt with *seriatim*. The motion was derogatory to the character of the union, and he moved that it stand over for six months. Mr. Charlton was satisfied that very few really cared about the chaplain, and that if they really wished to go to Dissenting places of worship they would have no hesitation in getting the document signed. Mr. Morrow said they had evidence that those who had ostensibly gone out for this purpose had not gone to chapel. Mr. James Potts said the minister or office bearers of chapels were not their servants, and could not be commanded to verify these tickets. Let them give the present system a fair trial, and not hamper it by a restriction of this kind. The Church of England inmates were not now allowed to go out, and he thought this regulation infringed on their liberty. He would allow any one belonging to the Church of England to come out if he wished to hear the vicar or any other clergyman. Religion could not be crammed down people's throats, but must be on free-trade principles and regulated by supply and demand, and they must allow people free scope to exercise their religious liberty. He moved that the names be taken down. After some further conversation, the resolution was made to read—"That they shall produce monthly a ticket, or some other evidence, to the satisfaction of the Visiting Committee." The Board then divided:—For the amendment, 7—against it, 15. The original motion was put and carried, and the Board separated.

#### Religious Intelligence.

##### MISSIONS AND BISHOPS FOR INDIA.

A meeting was held on Thursday at Willis's Rooms, to promote the extension and enlargement of the missions of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in India. The Archbishop of Canterbury took the chair at two o'clock. Among those present on the platform were—the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Moray and Ross, the Bishop of Jamaica, the Bishop of Nova Scotia, the Bishop of Montreal, the Bishop of Huron, Sir W. P. Wood, and Mr. Palk, M.P. The room was completely crowded, and a great number of persons were unable to obtain admission. After a very brief address from the Chairman, the Rev. E. Hawkins, secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel read a report, which, after referring to the losses in connexion with the society, stated that it had resolved, as far as the means placed at its disposal would allow, to adopt and carry out the following measures:—

1. To double (at least) the number of the society's European missionaries in India, and to promote by every available means the education, training, and ordination of the more advanced native converts for the work of the Christian ministry among their own countrymen.
2. To found new and strengthen existing missions in the Presidential and other principal cities of India, wherever there may appear to be the best opening, with a view to bring the truths of Christianity before the minds of the upper as well as of the lower classes in those great centres of population.
3. To press again upon the attention of the Indian Government the urgent necessity of a subdivision of the enormous dioceses of Calcutta and Madras, and especially to insist upon the desirableness of establishing a bishopric for the Punjab, another for the North-Western Provinces, and a third for the province of Tinnevely.

The rev. gentleman announced that the subscriptions which had been received up to the present time



amounted to 2,900L., being 1,000L. for India generally, 800L. for the restoration of the Delhi mission, and 200L. for the Cawnpore Memorial Church.

The Bishop of London moved the first resolution, to the effect that the Church of England was called by the late calamitous events in India, to adopt more energetic measures for the diffusion of the Gospel in that benighted land; and that the meeting would give its hearty support to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in its efforts to strengthen and extend its missions among the Hindoos and Mohammedans. With reference to the objections that had been made to this as a merely sectarian movement, the Bishop said, that every one who had looked at the newspapers had seen something as to a proposed Memorial Church at Cawnpore, and a feeling had somehow got abroad that this was a matter in which there was some party feeling, although those engaged in it desired only with one heart and one mind to express their admiration of the heroism of those who died as Christians in that awful emergency, to thank God that the evil did not spread further, and to pray to Him that that scene of diabolical wickedness might soon become a seat of Christian truth. (Cheers.) How the idea arose that there was anything of party connected with this matter, he could not say, but no sooner was the proposition made to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to alter the terms on which it usually proceeds in the foundation of a Christian church in any district, in order to dispel the feeling which had arisen, than it immediately assented to it, and a resolution had within the last few days been adopted to meet the difficulty, which, however unreasonably, had occurred to the minds of some who had heard the erroneous reports as to the Memorial Church at Cawnpore. A negotiation was at the same time opened with that other great society which was supposed to represent a somewhat different section of the Church of England in order that there should not be the shadow of a doubt as to the real Christian, and, in the highest sense, Catholic spirit in which those connected with the Propagation Society intended to undertake that great work. (Cheers.) He trusted that the solemn events which had induced them to unite together in that matter might remind them on other occasions also that when men went forth to preach the Gospel to the heathen they ought to forget those foolish party distinctions which made them stand usunder from each other at home.

Mr. C. W. PULLER, M.P., in seconding the resolution, asked if it could be said with truth that 180 or 190 missionaries formed anything like an adequate force for a country containing 180,000,000 of people, steeped to the lips in superstitions and idolatries of the foulest and most debasing nature? The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has not at the present moment more than fourteen clergymen employed as missionaries in the whole of Bengal. No duty was more incumbent upon it than that of extending its operations in that presidency, and one of its first efforts ought to be the revival of the mission at Delhi.

The Bishop of OXFORD moved the second resolution, to the effect that the proposal of the society to establish missions in the Presidential and other principal cities, with a view to bring the truths of Christianity before the minds of the upper as well as the lower classes of India, was deserving of the most cordial approbation and encouragement; and that it was desirable to promote, by every available means, the education, training, and ordination of the more advanced native candidates for the work of the ministry among their own countrymen. He had no doubt that they did not intend to encourage heathenism in India, but he believed that they had built their administration in India upon the tolerance of heathenism, rather than on the belief that God's providence had given it to them, and that God's might would keep it for them. Had not what had happened the aspect of the judgment which they might have looked for under the circumstances?

The other day (said the bishop), I met a gentleman connected with one of our highest families, who was a resident in India for thirty years. He told me that upon one occasion the Rajah of Gwalior, the ancestor of that Rajah who has stood so faithfully by us in the present mutinies, said to him, "How is it that you English have so great a command over us?" His reply was, "It is because you pray to an idol which can do no good to you, while we pray to the God of Heaven, through His only Son, and our prayers are heard." The man was still for a moment. At last he said, "I believe you are right." Mark how curiously you may trace the hand of God in this last outbreak. Why did that man's family remain faithful to us? I verily believe that it was mainly on account of the moral and religious influence which the Resident obtained over that man's heart. He had got to trust him implicitly. The Resident had helped him to recover a large debt of which he had always despaired, and when it was paid it came home in bullock waggons, and the Rajah sent to say that he had ordered a certain number, containing 400,000L., to stop at the Resident's door, as his share. Of course the Resident's answer was, "I cannot take a single penny from you. What I have done I have done as a matter of right and justice." The Rajah sent for him next day and said to him, "What a fool you were not to take the money, nobody would have known it. I should never have told it." "But," said the Resident, "there is One who would have known it—the eye that sleepeth not; and my own conscience would never have left me a moment's rest." Upon which the Rajah said, "You English are a wonderful people, no Indian would have done that." When the Resident was going away the Rajah sent for him and asked him for advice as to his future policy. "I will give you this advice," said the Resident; "it is very likely that troublesome days will come—but don't be led away. It may appear as though the power of the Company was going to be swept away. Don't believe it; it never will be; and those who stand firm by the Company will in the end find that they have

made the best choice." The Rajah's reply was, "I believe you are right;" and he transmitted that doctrine down to those who came after him. There, I believe, is the history of Gwalior remaining firm, where so many other princes have fallen from us, because Christian principles had been there brought to bear upon the rulers of that people. (Cheers.)

The meeting was not called for the purpose of promoting an increase of the episcopate in India, but he did not mean to shrink from avowing that it was our opinion that more bishops were necessary in India. They wanted bishops in India, and what was more, without bishops they never could adequately discharge the work of spreading the Gospel in India. They wanted bishops in India now for the same reason that they wanted generals in time of war.

Sir W. P. WOOD seconded the resolution. He believed with the Bishop of Oxford that Christianity had been kept in abeyance in India from a cowardly fear of losing the commercial advantages which we enjoyed in that country. He believed, also, that that very suppression of Christian truth had brought upon us the fearful calamity of the present mutinies. The natives, being told that we were Christians, and finding the Government doing nothing openly to advance the cause of Christ, naturally came to the conclusion that we intended to proceed by craft, and that suspicion led to the disastrous events which we now deplore. He trusted the time had passed when it could be gravely advanced as a charge against a Governor-General that he had subscribed to a missionary society.

The Rev. ERNEST HAWKINS expressed regret that, large as the meeting was, numbers of persons had gone away unaccommodated. He had the permission of his Grace the Archbishop to say, that at the close of the meeting it would be adjourned to another day, and to a larger room to be hereafter named.

The Bishop of ST. ASAPH moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury for presiding on this occasion; and "that lists for annual subscriptions for the extension of our Indian missions be at once opened in London, and, as far as may be possible, in every town and village of the country."

Mr. W. COTTON, late Governor of the Bank of England, seconded the resolution, which was adopted after a few words from the Bishop of Moray and Ross, who earnestly recommended an agitation of this question in Scotland.

The Archbishop acknowledged the compliment, and the proceedings terminated.

**THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.**—A Conference of pastors of churches and superintendents of Sabbath schools was held on Tuesday evening, Nov. 24, at the Jubilee building, Old Bailey, Ludgate-hill, for the purpose of considering in what way teachers might be more efficiently trained. W. H. Watson, Esq., occupied the chair, and delivered an excellent opening address, in the course of which he referred to the importance of training teachers. They thought there was in connexion with that Jubilee building ample means for qualifying teachers; they were anxious when they had so large means of accommodation that the schools of London should know it; and they wished it to be brought to the knowledge of teachers that they might there avail themselves of its advantages. Mr. Grosier explained what practical steps were being taken by the committee. They had commenced a training-class for teachers, formed from senior scholars, meeting on the Monday evening of each week. No sooner was the prospectus issued, than 210 responses were received, and many of that number had diligently attended for the six Monday evenings. In connexion with this they had also held a meeting for the purpose of explaining the objects of the class, and enforcing its advantages on the attention of their fellow-teachers. They then had a model lesson of infant-class teaching to a body of infants, proceeded, he should say, by a lecture from the Rev. Mr. Whittemore, on the "Theory and Practice of Teaching." New teachers, in almost all institutions, very much needed training for their work. These meetings, judging from the interest excited, he had very little doubt they would go on through the winter with an increased interest. The attendance and demeanour of their friends warranted this conclusion. The Rev. Isaac Vaughan concurred in the suggestion for sending "professors" into remote neighbourhoods. The difficulty of attendance in many cases arose from distance. If the building were nearer many, he was of opinion the numbers would be much greater. In reply to an inquiry, the Chairman said, Mr. Cuthbertson's room was always full, and the attendance now was 210. Mr. Grosier said, a training-class had been in existence two years at Pimlico, and was well-sustained. Mr. Forsaith introduced the subject of "The Library, and its advantages to Sunday School Teachers." All he could say might be adequately expressed if he simply pointed around to the well-filled shelves. It seemed quite unnecessary that he should occupy a minute in attempting to direct attention to the advantages to be derived from having access to a library containing 3,000 volumes. It was one of the objects which the committee of the Union had always cherished. In answer to Mr. Spong, as to the probable increase of benefit to teachers from scattering the library, he would simply say, it would lead to difficulties almost insurmountable. He might state, however, that the difficulty was in part obviated by the fact that a portion of the library was circulatory. After sundry remarks from the Rev. J. Spong, J. Waddington, Mr. Starling, Mr. Reed, and the Rev. Mr. Tiddy, Mr. Gamman reiterated the suggestion that the lectures should be repeated in the out-districts. These lectures were very useful, but comparatively few could attend because of distance.

He was sure that the best rooms in his part of [the metropolis] would be at the service of the committee. Mr. T. J. Cox, said, that the West London Auxiliary Union had in some cases done what has been now suggested, by sending some of their members to conduct normal classes in different localities. This matter, would, however, be better done by the Parent Union, they having more means and influence at command. Mr. B. L. Green introduced the subject of the periodicals published by the Sunday School Union. The committee had found it necessary to provide a monthly journal for teachers, and fourteen years ago commenced the *Union Magazine*, as a means of inter-communication and a channel for conveying Sunday-school intelligence. The circulation of it at present is 4,200, but this is far below what it ought to be, seeing that there are 10,000 teachers in London alone. Ministers and superintendents might greatly assist the committee in this matter. The *Bible Class Magazine*, price one penny, is a monthly miscellany for young people, with a circulation of 20,000. The committee have resolved on new plans and new features for both these magazines. The *Child's Own Magazine*, published monthly at one half-penny, circulates 25,000. It was suggested that copies of the hand-bills, &c., should be sent to the schools, so that superintendents might see them. The Chairman referred to the *Notes on the Scripture Lessons*, which were published monthly at one penny, and the circulation of which was steadily increasing, the present number being 23,000. The Rev. Mr. Tiddy asked the Chairman whether it was the experience of the Sunday School Union Committee that the ministers of the metropolis generally, did not take sympathy in Sunday Schools? The Chairman was disposed to say that in the matter of co-operation of ministers a great improvement had taken place. There is now a great readiness on the part of ministers to join in the work. With regard to the Sunday School Union itself, the alteration is very great. He remembered the time when he went on the platform at Exeter Hall at their annual meeting without a single speaker, now it is quite different. Teachers do not often take into account the great extent of physical labour devolving on dissenting ministers. At the same time, many ministers do not feel at home in having to do with the young. In bringing the conference to a close, the Chairman remarked that such opportunities for intercourse were very delightful. The Rev. Mr. Tiddy concluded with prayer, and the meeting separated.

**THE EXETER HALL SERVICES.**—On Sunday evening the second of the recently appointed series of Sunday Evening Services for the Working Classes took place at Exeter Hall, Strand, conducted by the Rev. Henry Allon, minister of Union Chapel, Islington. The hall was densely crowded with an audience composed almost exclusively of the middle and working classes. Hundreds of persons were unable to obtain admission. The rev. gentleman selected his text from the 5th chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews, and the 2nd verse—"Who can have compassion on the ignorant, and on them that are out of the way; for that He Himself also is compassed with infirmity"—from which words he preached a most eloquent and impressive sermon. The Rev. Dr. Livingstone, Sir H. Hope, Mr. Baxter, M.P., and many other influential promoters of the services were present on the platform during the evening.

**WORKING MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.**—The annual meeting of the Working Men's Christian Union was held on Wednesday night in the Spaffields Lecture Hall, Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell, Mr. Hanbury, M.P., in the chair. Addresses were delivered by the chairman, the Rev. Dr. Weir, and other gentlemen, and the secretary read a report from the committee of management. It appears that the association was established about twelve months ago for the promotion of religious and mental improvement among working men. The means by which the members propose to effect that object are Bible classes and devotional meetings, classes for mutual improvement, lectures, and a reading-room and library. The operations of the association also embrace the distribution of tracts. One great feature of the movement is that it was begun and is carried on by working men, and although the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Chester, Sir E. N. Buxton, M.P., and other distinguished personages were stated to be patrons of the institution, it did not appear that they took any part in its management. At present the association has been attended with marked success. The Bible classes and devotional meetings have drawn together a considerable number of working men; the lectures have been exceedingly popular, while the class for instruction in writing and arithmetic has proved increasingly attractive. The funds are in a good condition, but the library is still very small. The chairman, in the course of his speech, said he regretted to be obliged to say that, heretofore, the employers did not pay that attention to the employed which was so essential to their moral and Christian well-being. That neglect, however, was rapidly giving way to another and better state of things. This fact was indicated in two recent movements made by the employers—the allusion to the early payment of wages and the Saturday half-holiday.

**SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY, BRUNSWICK CHAPEL, MILE-END-ROAD.**—This anniversary was celebrated on Tuesday evening, November 24th. A large number of the teachers and friends assembled for tea at five o'clock, after which a public meeting was held, presided over by William Eve, Esq., a warm-hearted and devoted Wesleyan, who advocated the great cause of Sunday-schools with much ability. A very encouraging report was presented, which showed that the schools were in a prosperous state; also, that the senior classes were producing great



liamentary Committee is the best judge both of the time and mode of operation, but even this may not be injured by a little pressure from without; and to ordinary lookers-on it does appear that the time is come for decisive, early, and energetic action, rather than misplaced reliance on the evasive procrastinating promises of any Minister, especially of one only too glad to stave off the settlement of a difficult question and tide over another session.

Would it not be wise to introduce a bill in the short sitting before Christmas, and then to employ the interval before the re-assembling of the house, in action on the members, and the preparation and pouring in of a mass of petitions? We should gain more even by the rejection of a good measure, which would effectually rouse the country than by a system of delay and waiting on the powers that be, which serves only to paralyse and neutralise effort. Assuredly, Dissenters would feel much dissatisfied with the result of another session similar to the last. This, however, I do not at all anticipate; still *non* seems emphatically the time to excite to prompt and vigorous action,

Yours, &c.,

T. R.

November 31st, 1857.

In reply to our correspondent we may state that the subject is receiving the careful consideration of the Parliamentary Committee of the Liberation Society. It is most likely that some member identified with the question will, during the ensuing short session, endeavour to ascertain the intentions of Government, and, should the response prove to be evasive, give notice of his intention to introduce a bill, substantially the same as that of Sir W. Clay's, for the total abolition of Church-rates. It may be that Ministers will fulfil the expectation held out at the close of last session of bringing in a Government measure; but should they plead the pressure of other business as a ground for delay, there is no doubt that what our correspondent calls "a good measure" will be pressed forward with as much promptitude as its forms will allow.

#### THE UNIVERSITIES AND THE MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATION STATUTES.

The programme of the examination to be undergone by the candidates from "middle-class schools" at the hands of the University of Oxford has now been published. The following is a brief outline of its provisions, and the subjects for the first examination to be held on the 21st of June, 1858. Junior candidates, who must be under fifteen years of age, will be examined in—1. (necessarily) Reading aloud, writing from dictation, analysis parsing, and subject matter of a passage from some English author; English composition, arithmetic, and outlines of English history. 2. In one of the following eight subjects—Latin, Greek, French, German, mathematics, mechanics, chemistry, botany, and zoology. 3. Optionally in music and drawing. Candidates who pass this examination will receive a certificate. Senior candidates, who must not be more than eighteen years of age, will simply be examined in the same subjects on a proportionably more advanced scale. Those who pass successfully will receive the title of Associate in Arts. The examination will be held in Oxford, and simultaneously in other places, if it be requested and found expedient. Candidates desirous of being examined at Oxford must apply on or before the 10th of April, 1858. The names of these candidates must be transmitted to the Rev. J. E. Sewell, New College, on or before the 10th of April, 1858. Every candidate at the junior examination will be required to pay a fee of 10s. Every candidate at the senior examination will be required to pay a fee of 30s. These fees must be paid on or before the 10th of April, 1858.

That portion of the statute which refers to theological matters is as follows:—

For junior candidates:—

- \* The examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion will consist of questions in—
- 1. The Books of Genesis and Exodus, the Gospel of St. Matthew, and the Acts of the Apostles.
- 2. The Catechism, the Morning and Evening Services, and the Litany.

For senior candidates:—

- \* The examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion will consist of questions in—
- 1. The Historical Scriptures of the Old Testament to the Death of Solomon.
- 2. The Gospels of St. Matthew and St. John, and the Acts of the Apostles.—Those who offer themselves for examination in Greek will be expected to answer questions on the same parts of the Greek Testament.
- 3. The Catechism, the Morning and Evening Services, and the Litany; and the outlines of the History of the Book of Common Prayer.

The fact that a candidate has passed the examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion will be entered on his certificate, although it will not affect his place on the list.

On the 24th ult. there was a meeting of the Senate of Cambridge University on the subject of middle-class examination. The Vice-Chancellor said that the propositions of the Syndicate corresponded with those of Oxford. He had received several memorials on the subject from Sheffield, Chorley, Edgbaston, Northwich, and Gloucester, and one from some gentlemen calling themselves a middle-school committee. Dr. Donaldson, of Trinity, had a decided objection to the scheme. It aimed to confer a title on boys who had received no part of their education at the University, and the immediate reason for making such a concession was, that Oxford had done so. Oxford having acted for itself, we might do likewise.

\* This examination will not be required of any candidate whose parents or guardians shall have declined it on his behalf.

Associate in Arts he objected to, because there was no association in the matter. What would be the effect on the University? Parents of the middle class, when they found they could obtain A.A. (Associate in Arts), would begin to consider how A.A. differed from A.B., and they would balance the cost between the two, and in these days of imposture and pretence, when a name is everything, A.A. would be set up as a title of proficiency and scholarship by those who had no claim whatever. To appoint examiners to examine schools might be right and proper, but he would not give titles. Certificates of merit he did not object to. Professor Browne said the middle classes had sought us, and shown they were sensible of the value of a solid education, and we ought to hesitate before we rejected these overtures. He did not altogether agree with Oxford, but we must act in some way. He thought the title A.A. an unfortunate one; Oxford had adopted it, and we must take it or adopt some other. It would soon be understood. Professor Selwyn represented the feelings of the minority of the Syndicate. The title A.A. was proposed by Mr. Temple. He would accept the scheme as proposed, but without the title. Mr. Adams, of Pembroke, was opposed to the title, but should give his support to the proposed scheme apart from it. The Master of Trinity Hall said, as to the examinations beginning at the same time, he thought that ought to be left to the Syndicate; and as to the age of the candidates he did not see how that was to be determined. The Vice-Chancellor said it was highly important the examinations should take place together, as the papers would probably be printed at Cambridge at the same time; besides, it would be impossible to find persons to be examining all the year round. Mr. G. Williams, of King's, objected to clause 4 as it stood—that every candidate should be examined in religious knowledge (unless his parents should object). He deeply regretted to see that parenthesis. Elements of religion ought to form part of education as well as arithmetic; not to require religion would be inconsistent. Religious knowledge ought to form part of education, and he should feel it his duty to object to this clause in the senate. Mr. Potts took the same view, and said it was the duty of the University above all things, as a place of sound learning and religious education, to inculcate true and strict religion, and therefore he entirely agreed with Mr. Williams. Dr. Leapingwell said a fallacy seemed to pervade the remarks of Mr. Potts; the proposed scheme was to examine, not to teach, and surely there could be nothing wrong in examining those who were content to submit themselves for that purpose. Mr. Campion, of Queen's, and Mr. Goodwin did not agree with Mr. G. Williams. The latter said that, as one of the Syndicate, he should adhere to the clause as expressed. If parents wished for religion they would take care their children had it. The examination would bring the University before the people, and give it a high place in the country. Mr. Latham, of Trinity Hall, thought the title of A. A. would not benefit the possessor, as the employers would often object to it. As a member of the Syndicate he was opposed to it. After a few brief remarks from the Public Orator and Professor Selwyn the meeting broke up.

#### THE LIBERATION OF RELIGION SOCIETY.

WISBEACH.—The Society's friends here not having had a gathering of any kind for some time, it was resolved to hold a meeting on the 26th of November, and to invite the secretary to attend. The meeting took place in the Public Room, and between 300 and 400 persons were present. Geo. Dawbarn, Esq., was chairman, and the deputation was effectively supported by the Rev. F. Stevenson, of Long Sutton, and the Rev. Messrs. Reynolds and Watts. A local committee was appointed, and a good collection made, and the town is to be canvassed for subscribers.

LONG SUTTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.—Ever since, with the aid of the Liberation Society, the anti-rate party succeeded in abolishing church-rates in this town, a desire has been manifested to afford the Society support, and advantage was taken of the visit of the secretary to Wisbeach to hold a public meeting. It was held (Nov. 25th) in the new Corn Exchange, a large room which would have been quite filled (it was nearly so) by friends who would have come in from neighbouring places but for the wretched state of the weather. J. A. Richardson, Esq., the active anti-church-rate leader, was chairman, and the Rev. Messrs. Stevenson, Buzzacot, Chamberlain, and Mr. Fletcher, took part in the proceedings. A committee was appointed.

THE SOCIETY AND THE PRESS.—It would be unpardonable in us not to recognise the extent of our obligations to the provincial press for the degree of publicity which they have given to the reports of these meetings. The speeches have in many cases been reported verbatim, and, of course, have come before the eye of thousands by whom they were not heard, and, doubtless, have been read by not a few members of the Church Establishment, who cannot be induced to attend the meetings at which such addresses are delivered. Nor is it one of the least of the signs of the *Times*, that the most widely read journal in the world, devoted two columns and a quarter of its space to a verbatim report of the speech of Mr. Miall in Bolton—a speech which, while it had India for its chief topic, also dealt with our principles in regard to their general application to our domestic circumstances.—*Liberator* for December.

THE CLERGY AND THE DIVORCE BILL.—We learn that the address to her Majesty, praying that she would withhold the order in council for calling

into operation the Divorce Act until Parliament has had time re-consider some of its clauses, was deposited in the hands of Sir George Grey, on Saturday last, by the Earl Nelson and the Rev. Dr. Irons, for presentation to her most gracious Majesty. The address, though only in circulation for a fortnight, has received between 8,000 and 9,000 signatures, nearly 3,000 of which are clergy, and 500 churchwardens and justices of the peace.—*Daily News*.

THE WORKS OF DR. OWEN.—The valuable edition of the works of this distinguished Puritan divine, in 24 vols., edited by the Rev. Dr. Gould, of Edinburgh, and lately published by Messrs. Johnstone and Hunter, has lately been purchased, we understand, by Messrs. Clark of that city. Though the editions may not be within the means of all who are forming a library, it is both a cheap and suitable present from a congregation to their pastor.

NEWCASTLE WORKHOUSE AND THE RELIGIOUS WORSHIP OF PAUPERS.—At a meeting of the Guardians of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Poor Law Union on Friday, to which a chaplain has been recently appointed, Mr. Challoner moved—

That such of the inmates of the workhouse as are authorised by the order of the Guardians, of 9th Feb., 1855, to attend public worship on Sundays, shall procure tickets in the form hereinafter annexed, which shall be supplied by the master, to be signed by the officiating minister, or some other officer in attendance, at the place of worship they shall respectively attend; and shall, on returning to the workhouse, deliver such ticket to the master of the workhouse; and that any inmate failing to comply with this, may be punished as disorderly.

He said that in consequence of the appointment of a chaplain, and the consequent confinement of the members of the Church of England in the house, the Dissenters in the union were increasing materially. The impression of the committee was that, of the eighty who went out to attend public worship as Dissenters, not more than half-a-dozen did really so attend. Mr. Benson thought this ought to be the last resource: poor people had badges enough already to distinguish them, but don't offensively label the whole batch of paupers just because one or two hypocrites choose to call themselves Dissenters to avoid being compulsory attenders at the chaplain's services. He believed a large amount of the religion in the workhouse was merely nominal, and that some came over to the ranks of Dissent merely to get out. Let each case be dealt with *seriatim*. The motion was derogatory to the character of the union, and he moved that it stand over for six months. Mr. Charlton was satisfied that very few really cared about the chaplain, and that if they really wished to go to Dissenting places of worship they would have no hesitation in getting the document signed. Mr. Morrow said they had evidence that those who had ostensibly gone out for this purpose had not gone to chapel. Mr. James Potts said the minister or office bearers of chapels were not their servants, and could not be commanded to verify these tickets. Let them give the present system a fair trial, and not hamper it by a restriction of this kind. The Church of England inmates were not now allowed to go out, and he thought this regulation infringed on their liberty. He would allow any one belonging to the Church of England to come out if he wished to hear the vicar or any other clergyman. Religion could not be crammed down people's throats, but must be on free-trade principles and regulated by supply and demand, and they must allow people free scope to exercise their religious liberty. He moved that the names be taken down. After some further conversation, the resolution was made to read—"That they shall produce monthly a ticket, or some other evidence, to the satisfaction of the Visiting Committee." The Board then divided:—For the amendment, 7—against it, 15. The original motion was put and carried, and the Board separated.

#### Religious Intelligence.

##### MISSIONS AND BISHOPS FOR INDIA.

A meeting was held on Thursday at Willis's Rooms, to promote the extension and enlargement of the missions of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in India. The Archbishop of Canterbury took the chair at two o'clock. Among those present on the platform were—the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Moray and Ross, the Bishop of Jamaica, the Bishop of Nova Scotia, the Bishop of Montreal, the Bishop of Huron, Sir W. P. Wood, and Mr. Palk, M.P. The room was completely crowded, and a great number of persons were unable to obtain admission. After a very brief address from the Chairman, the Rev. E. Hawkins, secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel read a report, which, after referring to the losses in connexion with the society, stated that it had resolved, as far as the means placed at its disposal would allow, to adopt and carry out the following measures:—

1. To double (at least) the number of the society's European missionaries in India, and to promote by every available means the education, training, and ordination of the more advanced native converts for the work of the Christian ministry among their own countrymen.
2. To found new and strengthen existing missions in the Presidential and other principal cities of India, wherever there may appear to be the best opening, with a view to bring the truths of Christianity before the minds of the upper as well as of the lower classes in those great centres of population.
3. To press again upon the attention of the Indian Government the urgent necessity of a subdivision of the enormous dioceses of Calcutta and Madras, and especially to insist upon the desirableness of establishing a bishopric for the Punjab, another for the North-Western Provinces, and a third for the province of Tinnevely.

The rev. gentleman announced that the subscriptions which had been received up to the present time



amounted to 2,900*l.*, being 1,000*l.* for India generally, 800*l.* for the restoration of the Delhi mission, and 200*l.* for the Cawnpore Memorial Church.

The Bishop of London moved the first resolution, to the effect that the Church of England was called by the late calamitous events in India, to adopt more energetic measures for the diffusion of the Gospel in that benighted land; and that the meeting would give its hearty support to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in its efforts to strengthen and extend its missions among the Hindoos and Mohammedans. With reference to the objections that had been made to this as a merely sectarian movement, the Bishop said, that every one who had looked at the newspapers had seen something as to a proposed Memorial Church at Cawnpore, and a feeling had somehow got abroad that this was a matter in which there was some party feeling, although those engaged in it desired only with one heart and one mind to express their admiration of the heroism of those who died as Christians in that awful emergency, to thank God that the evil did not spread further, and to pray to Him that that scene of diabolical wickedness might soon become a seat of Christian truth. (Cheers.) How the idea arose that there was anything of party connected with this matter, he could not say, but no sooner was the proposition made to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to alter the terms on which it usually proceeds in the foundation of a Christian church in any district, in order to dispel the feeling which had arisen, than it immediately assented to it, and a resolution had within the last few days been adopted to meet the difficulty, which, however unreasonably, had occurred to the minds of some who had heard the erroneous reports as to the Memorial Church at Cawnpore. A negotiation was at the same time opened with that other great society which was supposed to represent a somewhat different section of the Church of England in order that there should not be the shadow of a doubt as to the real Christian, and, in the highest sense, Catholic spirit in which those connected with the Propagation Society intended to undertake that great work. (Cheers.) He trusted that the solemn events which had induced them to unite together in that matter might remind them on other occasions also that when men went forth to preach the Gospel to the heathen they ought to forget those foolish party distinctions which made them stand usunder from each other at home.

Mr. C. W. FULLER, M.P., in seconding the resolution, asked if it could be said with truth that 180 or 190 missionaries formed anything like an adequate force for a country containing 180,000,000 of people, steeped to the lips in superstitions and idolatries of the foulest and most debasing nature? The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has not at the present moment more than fourteen clergymen employed as missionaries in the whole of Bengal. No duty was more incumbent upon it than that of extending its operations in that presidency, and one of its first efforts ought to be the revival of the mission at Delhi.

The Bishop of Oxford moved the second resolution, to the effect that the proposal of the society to establish missions in the Presidential and other principal cities, with a view to bring the truths of Christianity before the minds of the upper as well as the lower classes of India, was deserving of the most cordial approbation and encouragement; and that it was desirable to promote, by every available means, the education, training, and ordination of the more advanced native candidates for the work of the ministry among their own countrymen. He had no doubt that they did not intend to encourage heathenism in India, but he believed that they had built their administration in India upon the tolerance of heathenism, rather than on the belief that God's providence had given it to them, and that God's might would keep it for them. Had not what had happened the aspect of the judgment which they might have looked for under the circumstances?

The other day (said the bishop), I met a gentleman connected with one of our highest families, who was a resident in India for thirty years. He told me that upon one occasion the Rajah of Gwalior, the ancestor of that Rajah who has stood so faithfully by us in the present mutinies, said to him, "How is it that you English have so great a command over us?" His reply was, "It is because you pray to an idol which can do no good to you, while we pray to the God of Heaven, through His only Son, and our prayers are heard." The man was still for a moment. At last he said, "I believe you are right." Mark how curiously you may trace the hand of God in this last outbreak. Why did that man's family remain faithful to us? I verily believe that it was mainly on account of the moral and religious influence which the Resident obtained over that man's heart. He had got to trust him implicitly. The Resident had helped him to recover a large debt of which he had always despaired, and when it was paid it came home in bullock wagons, and the Rajah sent to say that he had ordered a certain number, containing 400,000*l.*, to stop at the Resident's door, as his share. Of course the Resident's answer was, "I cannot take a single penny from you. What I have done I have done as a matter of right and justice." The Rajah sent for him next day and said to him, "What a fool you were not to take the money, nobody would have known it. I should never have told it." "But," said the Resident, "there is One who would have known it—the eye that sleepeth not; and my own conscience would never have left me a moment's rest." Upon which the Rajah said, "You English are a wonderful people, no Indian would have done that." When the Resident was going away the Rajah sent for him and asked him for advice as to his future policy. "I will give you this advice," said the Resident; "it is very likely that troublesome days will come—but don't be led away. It may appear as though the power of the Company was going to be swept away. Don't believe it; it never will be; and those who stand firm by the Company will in the end find that they have

made the best choice." The Rajah's reply was, "I believe you are right;" and he transmitted that doctrine down to those who came after him. There, I believe, is the history of Gwalior remaining firm, where so many other princes have fallen from us, because Christian principles had been there brought to bear upon the rulers of that people. (Cheers.)

The meeting was not called for the purpose of promoting an increase of the episcopate in India, but he did not mean to shrink from avowing that it was our opinion that more bishops were necessary in India. They wanted bishops in India, and what was more, without bishops they never could adequately discharge the work of spreading the Gospel in India. They wanted bishops in India now for the same reason that they wanted generals in time of war.

Sir W. P. WOOD seconded the resolution. He believed with the Bishop of Oxford that Christianity had been kept in abeyance in India from a cowardly fear of losing the commercial advantages which we enjoyed in that country. He believed, also, that that very suppression of Christian truth had brought upon us the fearful calamity of the present mutinies. The natives, being told that we were Christians, and finding the Government doing nothing openly to advance the cause of Christ, naturally came to the conclusion that we intended to proceed by craft, and that suspicion led to the disastrous events which we now deplore. He trusted the time had passed when it could be gravely advanced as a charge against a Governor-General that he had subscribed to a missionary society.

The Rev. ERNEST HAWKINS expressed regret that, large as the meeting was, numbers of persons had gone away unaccommodated. He had the permission of his Grace the Archbishop to say, that at the close of the meeting it would be adjourned to another day, and to a larger room to be hereafter named.

The Bishop of St. ASAPH moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury for presiding on this occasion; and "that lists for annual subscriptions for the extension of our Indian missions be at once opened in London, and, as far as may be possible, in every town and village of the country."

Mr. W. COTTON, late Governor of the Bank of England, seconded the resolution, which was adopted after a few words from the Bishop of Moray and Ross, who earnestly recommended an agitation of this question in Scotland.

The Archbishop acknowledged the compliment, and the proceedings terminated.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—A Conference of pastors of churches and superintendents of Sabbath schools was held on Tuesday evening, Nov. 24, at the Jubilee building, Old Bailey, Ludgate-hill, for the purpose of considering in what way teachers might be more efficiently trained. W. H. Watson, Esq., occupied the chair, and delivered an excellent opening address, in the course of which he referred to the importance of training teachers. They thought there was in connexion with that Jubilee building ample means for qualifying teachers; they were anxious when they had so large means of accommodation that the schools of London should know it; and they wished it to be brought to the knowledge of teachers that they might there avail themselves of its advantages. Mr. Groser explained what practical steps were being taken by the committee. They had commenced a training-class for teachers, formed from senior scholars, meeting on the Monday evening of each week. No sooner was the prospectus issued, than 210 responses were received, and many of that number had diligently attended for the six Monday evenings. In connexion with this they had also held a meeting for the purpose of explaining the objects of the class, and enforcing its advantages on the attention of their fellow-teachers. They then had a model lesson of infant-class teaching to a body of infants, preceded, he should say, by a lecture from the Rev. Mr. Whittemore, on the "Theory and Practice of Teaching." New teachers, in almost all institutions, very much needed training for their work. These meetings, judging from the interest excited, he had very little doubt they would go on through the winter with an increased interest. The attendance and demeanour of their friends warranted this conclusion. The Rev. Isaac Vaughan concurred in the suggestion made for sending "professors" into remote neighbourhoods. The difficulty of attendance in many cases arose from distance. If the building were nearer many, he was of opinion the numbers would be much greater. In reply to an inquiry, the Chairman said, Mr. Cuthbertson's room was always full, and the attendance now was 210. Mr. Groser said, a training-class had been in existence two years at Fulham, and was well-sustained. Mr. Forsyth introduced the subject of "The Library, and its advantages to Sunday School Teachers." All he could say might be adequately expressed if he simply pointed around to the well-filled shelves. It seemed quite unnecessary that he should occupy a minute in attempting to direct attention to the advantages to be derived from having access to a library containing 3,000 volumes. It was one of the objects which the committee of the Union had always cherished. In answer to Mr. Spong, as to the probable increase of benefit to teachers from scattering the library, he would simply say, it would lead to difficulties almost insurmountable. He might state, however, that the difficulty was in part obviated by the fact that a portion of the library was circulatory. After sundry remarks from the Rev. J. Spong, J. Waddington, Mr. Starling, Mr. Reed, and the Rev. Mr. Tiddy, Mr. Gamman reiterated the suggestion that the lectures should be repeated in the out-districts. These lectures were very useful, but comparatively few could attend because of distance.

He was sure that the best rooms in his part of the metropolis would be at the service of the committee. Mr. T. J. Cox, said, that the West London Auxiliary Union had in some cases done what has been now suggested, by sending some of their members to conduct normal classes in different localities. This matter, would, however, be better done by the Parent Union, they having more means and influence at command. Mr. B. L. Green introduced the subject of the periodicals published by the Sunday School Union. The committee had found it necessary to provide a monthly journal for teachers, and fourteen years ago commenced the *Union Magazine*, as a means of inter-communication and a channel for conveying Sunday-school intelligence. The circulation of it at present is 4,200, but this is far below what it ought to be, seeing that there are 10,000 teachers in London alone. Ministers and superintendents might greatly assist the committee in this matter. The *Bible Class Magazine*, price one penny, is a monthly miscellany for young people, with a circulation of 20,000. The committee have resolved on new plans and new features for both these magazines. The *Child's Own Magazine*, published monthly at one half-penny, circulates 25,000. It was suggested that copies of the hand-bills, &c., should be sent to the schools, so that superintendents might see them. The Chairman referred to the *Notes on the Scripture Lessons*, which were published monthly at one penny, and the circulation of which was steadily increasing, the present number being 23,000. The Rev. Mr. Tiddy asked the Chairman whether it was the experience of the Sunday School Union Committee that the ministers of the metropolis generally, did not take sympathy in Sunday Schools? The Chairman was disposed to say that in the matter of co-operation of ministers a great improvement had taken place. There is now a great readiness on the part of ministers to join in the work. With regard to the Sunday School Union itself, the alteration is very great. He remembered the time when he went on the platform at Exeter Hall at their annual meeting without a single speaker, now it is quite different. Teachers do not often take into account the great extent of physical labour devolving on Dissenting ministers. At the same time, many ministers do not feel at home in having to do with the young. In bringing the conference to a close, the Chairman remarked that such opportunities for intercourse were very delightful. The Rev. Mr. Tiddy concluded with prayer, and the meeting separated.

THE EXETER HALL SERVICES.—On Sunday evening the second of the recently appointed series of Sunday Evening Services for the Working Classes took place at Exeter Hall, Strand, conducted by the Rev. Henry Allon, minister of Union Chapel, Islington. The hall was densely crowded with an audience composed almost exclusively of the middle and working classes. Hundreds of persons were unable to obtain admission. The rev. gentleman selected his text from the 5th chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews, and the 2nd verse—"Who can have compassion on the ignorant, and on them that are out of the way; for that He Himself also is compassed with infirmity"—from which words he preached a most eloquent and impressive sermon. The Rev. Dr. Livingstone, Sir H. Hope, Mr. Baxter, M.P., and many other influential promoters of the services were present on the platform during the evening.

WORKING MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—The annual meeting of the Working Men's Christian Union was held on Wednesday night in the Spafelds Lecture Hall, Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell, Mr. Hanbury, M.P., in the chair. Addresses were delivered by the chairman, the Rev. Dr. Weir, and other gentlemen, and the secretary read a report from the committee of management. It appears that the association was established about twelve months ago for the promotion of religious and mental improvement among working men. The means by which the members propose to effect that object are Bible classes and devotional meetings, classes for mutual improvement, lectures, and a reading-room and library. The operations of the association also embrace the distribution of tracts. One great feature of the movement is that it was begun and is carried on by working men, and although the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Chichester, Sir E. N. Buxton, M.P., and other distinguished personages were stated to be patrons of the institution, it did not appear that they took any part in its management. At present the association has been attended with marked success. The Bible classes and devotional meetings have drawn together a considerable number of working men; the lectures have been exceedingly popular, while the class for instruction in writing and arithmetic has proved increasingly attractive. The funds are in a good condition, but the library is still very small. The chairman, in the course of his speech, said he regretted to be obliged to say that, heretofore, the employers did not pay that attention to the employed which was so essential to their moral and Christian well-being. That neglect, however, was rapidly giving way to another and better state of things. This fact was indicated in two recent movements made by the employers—he alluded to the early payment of wages and the Saturday half-holiday.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY, BRUNSWICK CHAPEL, MILE-END-ROAD.—This anniversary was celebrated on Tuesday evening, November 24th. A large number of the teachers and friends assembled for tea at five o'clock, after which a public meeting was held, presided over by William Eve, Esq., a warm-hearted and devoted Wesleyan, who advocated the great cause of Sunday-schools with much ability. A very encouraging report was presented, which showed that the schools were in a prosperous state; also, that the senior classes were producing great



good; and that a small balance remained in the hands of the treasurer. A deputation consisting of Messrs. Tyler and Saunders attended from the Sunday School Union, and addressed the meeting with great effect. Speeches were also delivered by the Revs. Messrs. Steinitz, Hooper, Glanville, Orange, Talbot, and other friends. A dialogue consisting of eight pages of very closely printed matter was repeated by two of the boys; and some excellent singing was performed by the members of the music class. The meeting was well attended and was sustained with great spirit until nearly ten o'clock. On the previous Sunday, three sermons were preached, morning and evening, by the Rev. George Moore, of Sugatestone, who feelingly and eloquently pleaded the cause of Sabbath schools. The afternoon sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Thomas, B.A., of Zion of Chapel, Whitechapel, who, in a very excellent discourse, arrested and fixed the attention of all present. These anniversary services were of a highly interesting character, and will doubtless be greatly blessed, not only to the teachers and scholars of the Sabbath schools, but also to the members of the church.

**RAGGED CHURCH, SPITALFIELDS.**—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, a public meeting was held in the Ragged Church, Edward-street, Spitalfields, for the support of that institution, and was very numerously attended by the ordinary congregation—the destitute poor of the district. The chair was occupied by Mr. Robert Hanbury, jun., M.P. There were also present several of the local clergy, both Episcopalian and Nonconformist. The Chairman having opened the proceedings, the report was read, which stated that all the sittings are free; that the church is equally open to the Dissenting minister as to the clergyman of the Established Church; that each Sunday there are three services, the average attendance in the morning being thirty, in the afternoon forty, and in the evening from eighty to 120. Attached to the church, and in connection with it, there are ragged schools at work, with the usual agencies in full operation; and it was especially mentioned that in the class of mothers there are as many as twenty-four communicants. The statement of accounts showed that the institution was in debt to the treasurer 14l. 7s., and that 150l. was required to complete the purchase of the freehold. On the motion of the Rev. Mr. Thomas, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Aberdeen, who gave a most interesting description of the ragged-kirk movements in that city, and throughout Scotland generally, and explained the styles of preaching adopted by Mr. Grant, of Arrandilly, and by Mr. Brownlow North, the report was adopted and ordered to be circulated. The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. Hugh Allen, of St. Jude's, Mr. Joseph Payne, &c., and terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

**SERVICES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.**—On Sunday afternoon, the Rev. T. G. Lee delivered a lecture in the Pendleton Mechanics' Institution, to the working classes. The large hall was well filled, there being about 700 present. The chair was occupied by James Kershaw, Esq., M.P. Several influential residents were on the platform. The reverend gentleman selected as his subject: "Sugar drops for the poor man's bitters."—*Manchester Examiner*. The various dissenting churches of this city (Exeter), with the exception of the Wesleyans, have taken the large room at the Royal Public Rooms, for the purpose of preaching to the working classes and others, every Sunday afternoon, until further notice. The ministers will preach alternately, and the discourses will be simple and popular. A sufficient sum has been contributed to defray expenses for the next six months, and it is earnestly hoped that this united effort to promote the welfare of the masses will be crowned with that success which the supporters of the movement ardently desire. The Rev. D. Hewitt will deliver the first address on Sunday next, at half-past two o'clock, on "The Gospel Welcome."—*Western Times*. At Southampton the Special Services for the Working Classes, originated by Church clergymen, are to be re-commenced with the new year. In speaking of those already held, the *Hants Independent* says:—

These services, it will be remembered, began in the middle of July, in the Long Rooms, with five sermons from clergymen who had been, with one exception, engaged at Exeter Hall. The Long Rooms were crowded. Unmistakable evidence existed that the working men prized the effort thus made for their benefit. Testimony came from all quarters that persons who had not been for years in a place of worship were drawn together to hear the Gospel in the manner proposed. But the expenses were more than it was prudent to continue. The rent of the rooms was high; the journeys of eminent clergy from a distance were costly. The outlay was nearly 300. Every pecuniary anxiety, however, was at once dispelled by the employers of labour and other Christian friends. The debt was immediately discharged. Recourse was then had to four of the churches in the town—St. Mary's, All Saints, St. Michael's, and Trinity. The whole cost of the second course of twelve services, extending from Sept. 8th till November 24th (one only having been omitted on account of the day of humiliation) has been about 260.

**SUNDAY AFTERNOON WORKING MEN'S SERVICES, HALIFAX.**—The interest in these services, has become so great that the Odd Fellows' Hall is found much too small for them. Last Sunday afternoon it was crowded by half-past two o'clock; and between that and three o'clock (the time of commencing) some hundreds had to return who could not obtain admission. Mr. Walters's subject, as previously announced, was "Short Time." The lecturer dwelt at some length on the advantages of a good understanding and thorough confidence existing between employers and employed, and said that in Hal-

ifax masters were giving every proof of their desire to promote the comfort of their men. It was madness to do as the mob had been doing in Nottingham and New York. Riot and robbery could never mend bad times. It must be said, however, to the honour of the working classes that they were not often the leaders in such riots. Thieves and vagabonds, or men who live by pandering with their tongue or pen to ignorance and vice—men too lazy to work—generally were the leaders of a mob. In patience and prayer men should commit their troubles and distresses to God's fatherly care. "Short time" should cause all to reflect on the shortness of life. Yet time is long enough for the work of securing our eternal salvation. See that that work was done at once. The young and old were earnestly urged, in conclusion, to repent of their sins and believe in the Lord Jesus Christ. There was a long eternity, either of happiness or of woe before them all. It was for themselves to choose which should be theirs.—*Halifax Courier*.

**CROYDON WORKING CLASS SERVICES.**—The Rev. R. S. Bayley delivered the second address to the working classes in the Lecture Hall of this town, on Sunday evening. The hall was densely crowded in every part, and many were obliged to go away for want of accommodation. This effort may, therefore, be considered as eminently successful. By far the larger portion of the audience was composed of persons of the lower class who have not been in the habit of attending any place of worship. Amongst those present were about fifty soldiers of the Guards from the barracks in the town.

**DERBY.—RE-OPENING OF LONDON-ROAD CHAPEL.**—This beautiful chapel has recently been enlarged by the erection of side galleries. Owing to the increase of the congregation under its present minister, the Rev. H. Ollard, the provision of greater accommodation has been for some time necessary. This work is now accomplished, and the edifice was re-opened for divine service on Sunday, November 15th, by the Rev. E. Cecil, of Nottingham. On the following Wednesday evening a sermon was preached to a crowded audience by the Rev. J. A. James, of Birmingham. The recent alterations in the chapel have been carried out by Messrs. Giles and Brookhouse, from a design furnished by J. Murray, Esq., of London; and the contracts, which were taken by Mr. Wood and Messrs. Handyside and Co., have been so executed as to give general satisfaction. The cost of the work is upwards of 600l., the whole of which sum was promised (with the exception of 50l., which remained to be collected at the opening services) before the alterations were commenced. The collections on Sunday were 25l. 16s. and 17. 18s. After sermon by the Rev. J. A. James, 25l. 10s.; making a total of 53l. 14s.

**WARWICKSHIRE ASSOCIATION.**—We have been requested to insert the following, which, in fairness, we cannot refuse:—"The Warwickshire Association of Ministers and Churches being anxious, as speedily as possible, to clear their reputation, which has been temporarily injured by the injudicious proceedings of one of its members, held a special meeting on the 25th of November, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That the Warwickshire Association having, in 1851, excluded Mr. Massie, of Atherstone, from their fellowship, after lengthened and mature deliberation, and after being fully satisfied of the truth of the statements submitted to their attention, and giving him a fair opportunity of an appeal to arbitration, and of explanation and vindication on his part, of which he declined to avail himself,—do not now feel justified in re-admitting him without receiving from him some expressions of regret and contrition in relation to his past proceedings, nor without application from himself in a becoming Christian spirit for such re-admission; and further, as the act recorded in the 6th minute of the proceedings of the late meeting at Nuneaton was founded on representations, the incorrectness of which has since been detected, and was illegal and informal, being contrary to a standing rule, and an invariable custom of the Association,—that minute be null and void."

**WORCESTER.**—The ordination of the Rev. Dr. W. F. Hurndall, as pastor of the church and congregation assembling at Angel-street, Worcester, of which the Rev. Dr. Redford was for so many years the esteemed and respected minister, took place on Tuesday, Nov. 24th. On Monday evening there was a preparatory devotional service. On Tuesday morning the chapel was filled by a highly respectable congregation, and after the service had been commenced by singing, Dr. Redford ascended the pulpit, and, in touching terms, necessarily brief from the weakened state of his health, took a farewell of his beloved people, and commended his successor to their affection, invoking all blessings on his labours. The Rev. H. Allon, of Islington, then delivered the introductory discourse; the Rev. D. K. Shoebotham, of Dudley, proposed the usual questions, to which Dr. Hurndall gave clear, comprehensive, and highly satisfactory answers; the Rev. W. F. Hurndall, his venerable father, offered the ordination-prayer; and the Rev. J. A. James then addressed to Dr. Hurndall a fervent and affectionate charge, deeply interesting and most impressive. In the afternoon a cold collation was served in the Natural History Society's rooms, at which some 250 ladies and gentlemen sat down. R. Padmore, Esq., presided, and some extremely interesting addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. A. James, Dr. Radford, Rev. D. K. Shoebotham, W. A. Hurndall, Dr. Hurndall, and D. Everett, Esq. In the evening, the Rev. George Smith, of Poplar, London, preached an admirable sermon to the people. The attendance was very numerous at all the ser-

vices. Many ministers from the city and neighbourhood gave, in various ways, proof of their friendly sympathy. In the course of Tuesday's proceedings, frequent affectionate reference was made to Dr. Redford's highly valued labours in this city for thirty years, and to those numerous features in the existing state of the church and congregation which inspire hope for the future.

THE REV. J. BAKER, of Chorley, Lancashire, has accepted a cordial and unanimous call to the Independent Church at Rugeley, Staffordshire, and purposes commencing his ministry there on the second Sabbath of December. Mr. Baker leaves his old place with the regrets and sympathies of Christian people of all denominations.

#### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

##### M.B. SECOND EXAMINATION.—1857. EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

The following is a list of the successful Candidates for Honours:—

PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.		
Walker, T. J. { University Medical Scholarship & Gold Medal }	University of Edinburgh.	
Bond, F. T. B.A. (Gold Medal) . . . . .	Queen's College, Birmingham.	
Sadler, Michael Thomas, B.A. . . . .	St. Bartholomew's Hos.	
Lawrence, George William . . . . .	King's College.	
Laurence, John Zachariah . . . . .	University College.	
Anstie, Francis Edmund . . . . .	King's College.	
Ord, William Miller . . . . .	St. Thomas's Hospital.	
Edwards, St. John . . . . .	University College.	
Giles, Samuel, B.A. . . . .	Guy's Hospital.	

##### SURGERY.

Buzzard, T. { University Medical Scholarship & Gold Medal }	King's College.
Ord, William Miller (Gold Medal) . . . . .	St. Thomas's Hospital.
Fawcus, James . . . . .	University College.
Bond, Francis Thomas, B.A. . . . .	Queen's College, Birmingham.
Laurence, John Zachariah . . . . .	University College.
Lawrence, George William . . . . .	King's College.
Cribb, Arthur John . . . . .	Middlesex Hospital.
Fox, William Tilbury . . . . .	University College.
Meadows, Alfred . . . . .	King's College.
Sadler, Michael Thomas, B.A. . . . .	St. Bartholomew's Hos.
Walker, Thomas James . . . . .	University of Edinburgh.
Whitford, Antony . . . . .	King's College.

##### MEDICINE.

Fox, W. T. { University Medical Scholarship & Gold Medal }	University College.
Lawrence, Geo. Wm. (Gold Medal) . . . . .	King's College.
Edwards, St. John . . . . .	University College.
Walker, Thomas James . . . . .	University of Edinburgh.
Fawcus, James . . . . .	University College.
Anstie, Francis Edmund . . . . .	King's College.
Propert, John Lumsden . . . . .	King's College.

##### MIDWIFERY.

Ord, William Miller (Gold Medal) . . . . .	St. Thomas's Hospital.
Meadows, Alfred . . . . .	King's College.
Cribb, Arthur John . . . . .	Middlesex Hospital.
Giles, Samuel, B.A. . . . .	Guy's Hospital.
Walker, Thomas James . . . . .	University of Edinburgh.

##### M.D. EXAMINATION.

###### FIRST DIVISION.

Medical Schools.		
Andrew, Edwyn . . . . .	University College.	
Blake, James Gibbs, B.A. . . . .	University College.	
Brown, Thomas Edwin Burton . . . . .	Guy's Hospital.	
Clapton, Edward . . . . .	St. Thomas's Hospital.	
Evans, David Conway . . . . .	King's College.	
Footman, John . . . . .	University College.	
Maudsley, Henry . . . . .	University College.	
Ryan, William Burke . . . . .	Jervis-st. & Middx. Hosp.	
Sourrah, John Dewherst . . . . .	University College.	
Stevens, Henry . . . . .	King's College.	
Thorowgood, John Charles . . . . .	University College.	
Tunzelmann, Julius Woldemar von . . . . .	University College.	

##### B.A. EXAMINATION.—1857.

###### EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

The following is a list of the Candidates who obtained Honours at these examinations:—

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.		
Colleges.		
Rouse, Geo. Henry { University Scholarship }	Regent's-park.	
Alder, Marcus Nathan . . . . .	University.	
Behrend, Samuel Hesse . . . . .	University.	
Young, Alexander Waugh . . . . .	University.	

##### CLASSICS.

Bowen, Edw. E. { University Scholarship }	Trinity, Cambridge.
Charnley, Alexander . . . . .	Stonyhurst.
Saward, Reuben . . . . .	Regent's-park.
Ely, Talfourd . . . . .	University.
Behrend, Samuel Hesse . . . . .	University.
Rouse, George Henry . . . . .	Regent's-park.
Payne, John Horne . . . . .	University.
Herschell, Farrer . . . . .	University.
Venning, Walter Charles . . . . .	University.
Donaldson, William Liverton . . . . .	King's.

##### ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

Behrend, Samuel Hesse . . . . .	University.
Eccles, Richard . . . . .	University.
Payne, John Horne . . . . .	University.

Examinations in the Hebrew Text of the Old Testament, the Greek Text of the New Testament, the Evidences of the Christian Religion, and Scripture History.

##### FIRST EXAMINATION.

###### FIRST CLASS.

Bourne, Alfred . . . . .	New.
Rouse, George Henry . . . . .	Regent's-park.

###### SECOND CLASS.

Mead, Silas . . . . .	Regent's-park.
Moon, George . . . . .	University.
Wilson, Robert . . . . .	University.

##### SECOND EXAMINATION.

Goward, Henry { Recommended for a Prize }	Spring Hill College.
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Eleven ensigns and cornets were gazetted on Friday night without purchase.



## Correspondence.

## REPAIRS OF CHURCH ROOFS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The following facts may be useful to anti-Church-rate strugglers:—

The parish, in which I live in the country, has a most active clerical gentleman in cure. He has collected by voluntary subscription nearly 150*l.* for repairing the parish church. When the surveyor, generally employed by the Church Established party, examined the building and the proposed new arrangements, he suggested as so much money was to be spent on the interior, that a new roof would be required to make the whole uniform; and he, after examining the roof, reported that, in four years or so, the roof must be made new, and therefore it would be prudence to do the renewing while the alterations were in hand; and recommended that the parish should take steps towards the end recommended.

I attended the vestry, and proposed that the parish should employ another surveyor, not belonging to the Ecclesiastical body. This surveyor reported that a new roof was required immediately; that the rafters of the roof were almost all rotten. The cost would be upwards of 150*l.*

Not believing in the accuracy of the report, hearing that the rafters of many old churches are made of oak of the best kind, I sent my surveyor from London, who reported that the timbers were quite sound, and that in boring into them to test their soundness, it was like boring into bone.

The parishioners gave a preference to the report made by the parish-appointed surveyor; but, knowing that my surveyor declared the real truth (for I had requested him not to report as he might think according to what I wished, but to report as the timbers of the roof reported), I determined to oppose the plan proposed, of borrowing money by annuity to make this new roof, and their taxing the parish for years, long after Church-rates will, it is likely, be by law abolished. I succeeded in my effort.

A few months subsequently, the roof being examined for some purpose, the report of my surveyor was verified in every particular: indeed, the timber, which he represented as decayed, and which he recommended to be replaced, was found perfectly sound, the casing of it being the only part which was decayed.

I may add that, for several years we have had a voluntary Church-rate in the parish. Query, is it so returned in the Parliamentary return?

Yours truly,

JOHN EPPS.

Nov. 29, 1857.

N.B.—I may add that such is the amount of good feeling created by the voluntary rate, that we have in our parish a well-supported penny bank, a prosperous horticultural society, a library, singing classes, for which we have teachers from London, and now we are about to open a reading-room to draw the labourers from the public-house; and we have commenced a shoe club for the children of the poor.

## THE REBELLION IN INDIA.

The telegraphic news in anticipation of the Overland Mail arrived on Wednesday night from Malta. Both the Bombay and Calcutta mails reached London late on Saturday—too late for delivery till Monday. The dates are Calcutta to October 23; Bombay, November 3; Hong Kong, October 16. Before giving the letter of our Calcutta correspondent, containing full details, we subjoin a summary of the news received by the mail.

From Delhi there was no particular news. The British head-quarters were still in the Palace, General Penny commanding in place of General Wilson, who had resigned the command in consequence of failing health, and who has since gone up to the hills on leave to recruit. In the same building, or pile of buildings, remained many of the wounded officers removed thither upon its capture. It is reported that important papers were found there. Brigadier Shower's column was scouring the country round Delhi, advancing to Kootule, and afterwards to Renaree, which they found abandoned by Rao Jooleran, who left his guns, &c., behind him. The King of Delhi is to be tried by a military commission. Two more of his sons have been taken and shot.

General Von Cortlandt was at Rhotuk, and all the Hurrianah country was rapidly settling down. To the north-east, in the Meerut district, things are no less satisfactory. The revenue of the district was coming in rapidly. The road between Delhi and Meerut was clear, and the horse-draw traffic upon it had been re-established. So also was the road from Meerut to Agra open, and again frequented by public travelling cars.

Colonel Greathed's column, which pursued the Delhi fugitives, had had a series of brilliant successes which are spoken of more in detail below. His force reached Agra on the 10th of October, when it was suddenly attacked by a large body of mutineers. The enemy was repulsed with immense slaughter. The column was on its way to Lucknow, where it was expected to arrive about the 30th of October, but according to intelligence from Calcutta, dated Oct. 23, Colonel Greathed had gone into Agra again.

Thence he was to proceed to Mynpoorie, and so to Cawnpore.

The intelligence from Lucknow is to the 13th October. General Outram had urgently applied for large supplies and reinforcements to be organized at Allumbagh, about four miles from the Residency, in preference to Cawnpore. The communication between Allumbagh and Cawnpore is quite open, but not between Allumbagh and the Residency, in the neighbourhood of which the whole of the rebel force is concentrated. A convoy of provisions reached Allumbagh safely on October 26th from Cawnpore. Reinforcements of 2,000 men, it was supposed, would reach them from Cawnpore about the 24th. Writing on the 23rd of October, the *Times* Calcutta correspondent says:—

The two divisions of the Lucknow force have, it seems certain, effected a junction, and General Outram has now therefore some 2,300 men with him in the Residency. This force is strong enough to defy any native enemy, but it is doubtful if it is sufficiently provisioned. A desperate attack on the Queen's palace, headed by Outram himself, seems to have been repulsed, and the British force now remains for the moment inactive. Round them lie immense bands of armed Sepoys and peasantry, numbering in the aggregate at least 40,000 men. With one exception, every landholder in Southern Oude has declared against the British, not from any dislike, for the same men saved British officers; but from a desire to share the spoils of a falling dynasty. If General Outram has or can obtain provisions he may hold out for any time; if not he must cut his way to Cawnpore, sword in hand, with, I fear, frightful loss.

From Cawnpore we have news down to about the 22nd of last month. The station was quiet, and reinforcements were rapidly arriving. On the 18th, Colonel Wilson, hearing that a body of mutineers was gathering at Bithoor, marched upon them with a small force of the 64th, 5th Fusiliers, and 90th, drove them out of the town, and followed them a mile or two on the road to Sheorajpore.

The mutineers of the Gwalior contingent were stated on the 10th October to be marching towards Cawnpore, *via* Jhansi.

Lieutenant Osborne was shut up in Rewar without troops or attendants. A wing of the 17th Madras Infantry with two guns was ordered to march to his relief, and had arrived at the Cuttra Pass, and his position improved.

The Europeans at Saugor are still in the fort, and relief urgently required. The Madras column is at Jubbulpore. The fort of Saugor was believed to be in no danger unless from the possibility of an irruption by the Dinapore and Gwalior mutineers. About 1,000 persons are shut up in Saugor.

The news from the Bombay Presidency is chequered. No further mutinies or plots have broken out or been discovered in the ranks of the Bombay army. Punishments had been inflicted on many prisoners charged with complicity in those that had previously taken place or been detected and prevented. At Ahmedabad no fewer than eighteen men of the 2nd Grenadiers were executed in one day and at one moment, three being shot, five blown from guns, and ten hanged. They were all Hindostan men, and among the finest looking soldiers in the corps. The plot in which they were distinctly proved to have been concerned was of the most thorough-going and bloody character. All met their dooms without uttering a word. At Kotah the Resident, Major Barton, and his two sons had been murdered by the men of two of the Rajah's regiments. It is said to have been a salute fired by order of the Resident on the occasion of the fall of Delhi that led to this deed of violence. Of the revolted Joudpore legion we hear little but that it had abandoned its strong position at Awa, and probably moved into the Shekawatee country to the north, with the view of raising the battalion maintained in that State. Ajmere and Nusseerabad were quiet. From Neemuch we hear of an unfortunate and apparently ill-managed attack by the Bombay force at the station upon a body of rebels at Jeerum, in the vicinity. It is said to have been conducted without any orders on the part of Captain Showers, the Political, and somehow or other was a failure. The 83rd lost Captain Reed killed, and the 2nd Cavalry Captain Tucker, and five officers were wounded.

All is well in the Nizam's country and in the Madras Presidency. At Madras itself more and more troops have arrived, and either landed there or gone on to Calcutta.

The Punjab was still quiet, with the little exception of the country between Lahore and Mooltan, where, however, the disturbance does not become more serious. Scinde, too, was quite at rest. The Bheels at Chandup have dispersed, and tranquillity prevails throughout Guicowar. The Bheels are still in rebellion at Nassuck on the frontiers of Kandeish.

At Chupra, near Ghazepore, Major English had dispersed the rebels; Brigadier Stewart's detachment had taken Dhar and routed the rebels.

Reinforcements are fast arriving at Calcutta from England, and are being poured up the country. A great depôt of Europeans was to be formed at Barrackpore. Cavalry was much wanted everywhere. To transport animals, two large ships, in tow of steamers, had been sent to Rangoon for elephants.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22, 1857.

The day after the departure of the last mail, the Governor-General published the despatches in which General Wilson describes the successful assault on Delhi. These despatches of course went to England by the mail, and have been published there first hand. They are remarkably clear and straightforward; and are stamped

with that tone of common sense and of honest English manliness which has marked both the proceedings and the orders of General Wilson since he first attacked the rebels at Ghazee-ud-diu-Nuggur, and especially since he was invested with the supreme command before Delhi itself. They add some very interesting details to the sketch of the assault which I gave you in my last letter, and correct it on certain points: private letters have added still further to our knowledge of one of the most important assaults ever made by English soldiers on an Indian city. The batteries erected on the north of Delhi, with a view to breach the walls, seem to have been most admirably mounted and admirably served. To the right, on the edge of the ridge, opposite the Moree Bastion, at the north-west corner of the city, was planted a battery of ten guns. The left battery, opposite the Cashmere Gate, had no less than twenty-eight pieces, including ten mortars, and several heavy guns and howitzers. This battery was only 250 yards from the city wall. It was intended to destroy all the wall from the Gate to the river side, and even throw shells into the old Afghan fort of Selimguhr, at the river corner of the palace. A third battery was next erected near the Custom House, in line with the right battery, and making up an almost continuous range of guns. During their erection the weather was very hot. Several of the men were killed by the heat, and others, both officers and men, were killed by a heavy fire from the city directed towards these new works. On the 8th the firing began on the Moree Bastion; and a severe accident occurred to the firing party. Six shells were accidentally exploded in the Ordnance Park: five or six natives were blown to pieces, horses, bullocks and camels were killed; the dispensary tent was knocked down, and a great number of medicine bottles were destroyed. On the 9th and 10th the Moree Bastion was much crushed and injured: it had been throughout the siege the chief battery on the rebels' side. On the 11th, the whole of the batteries began to play on the devoted walls; and for three days sixty pieces of heavy artillery poured their deadly fire of shot and shell both day and night without cessation. By the 14th two effective breaches had been made, one near the Cashmere Gate, another nearer to the river side; and everything was prepared for the assault.

The formation of the assaulting columns furnishes another illustration of the singular compactness of all the divisions of General Wilson's army. They were composed in the following way:

First column ... 500 Europeans ... 450 Sikhs.

Second ditto ... 500 Europeans ... 350 Sikhs.

Third ditto ... 200 Europeans { 500 Sikhs.

250 Goorkhas.

The Reserve ... 900 Europeans ... 600 Beloochees, &amp;c.

The first and second columns entered the two breaches after a struggle: the third blew up the Cashmere Gate, and forced an entrance: the reserve then took possession of these localities, while the three columns penetrated the city. The third column under Col. Campbell marched straight on towards the heart of the city, passed the magazine, crossed the canal, next crossed the Chandri Chouk the great bazaar of Delhi, and tried to penetrate to the Jumna Musjid, the grand mosque, the platform of which, forty feet high, commands the entire city. The houses were, however, too crowded, and the fire too hot, to allow a small body of 950 men to attain a goal so valuable, and the column was obliged to retire to the Cashmere Gate, the entire precincts of which, including the college, the church, and the main guard, were securely held by the reserve. Meanwhile the other two columns had joined, turned to the right along the wall, taken possession of the Moree Gate and Bastion, and forced their way to the Cabul Gate, the next beyond. In this attack, in which the force suffered much from the rebels who swarmed upon the flat house-roofs, Brigadier Nicholson met with the severe wound which a few days afterwards brought his valuable life to an end. Another column of a thousand men was all this time engaged in attacking a stronghold of the rebels at Kissengunge, outside the city on the west, and close to the Cabul Gate. The rebels fought desperately, and the column failed in its work: but the place was evacuated the next day. This day's work seems to have been the heaviest and most destructive of all. It was followed up steadily by the capture of the magazine; of all the city north of the canal; then the bank; then the block close to the palace at the east end of the chouk. From the magazine an incessant fire was kept up on the palace and the southern part of the city. On the 20th the mosque was taken, and all the city beyond it to the southern wall: on the 21st the palace was entered through the breach in its lofty wall, and the last of the rebels fled. During the progress of the assaults the townspeople fled in great numbers; and the Sepoys anticipating the result formed a camp outside the city on the south, towards the ruins of old Delhi. When the palace was taken they left the city, carrying away a large number of their sick and wounded, and a considerable amount of booty; they then marched off to Muttra. General Wilson placed his head-quarters at once in the Grand Hall of the Mogul Kings, and on the evening of the capture, the officers of the army drank the Queen's health with all the honours on the spot where the Peacock-throne stood in their prosperous days. So far the insult to the English rule offered by the rebellion was avenged, and complete possession yielded of the rebel city. The loss on our side has been very severe, that



of the enemy has not been stated in any of the published letters. On the first day alone our loss stood thus:—

Europeans killed, 8 officers 162 men.  
" wounded, 52 officers 510 men.  
" missing, 10  
Natives killed, 103; wounded, 310.

The loss during the subsequent attacks on various parts of the city has been stated at 177. The brief telegraph reports we receive from Agra have only informed us that Mr. Greathed, the Civil Commissioner, who escaped so remarkably a violent death at Meerut, and who accompanied the force before Delhi, died of cholera in the city on the 19th.

To the south of the present city lie spread over a space of ten miles, as far as the great Kutub Minar, the ruins of Old Delhi, first destroyed by Timur, and subsequently deserted for the new city which was built by Akbar, and finished by Shah Jehan. Amongst the ruins still stands the massive Pathan fort built by Feroz Shah, and in its immediate neighbourhood the tomb of Humayun. This tomb is the earliest of that series, which were built by the Mogul sovereigns, and which were rather palaces than tombs, containing a large number of rooms placed round a domed hall, and surrounded by flower gardens tastefully laid out, and abounding in fountains and delicious shades. The garden of Humayun has long since disappeared, and has given place to an extensive plantation, which occupies the entire enclosure. The rooms and terraces of the tomb itself were in January last, when I visited it, covered with heaps of capsciums and red pepper laid out to dry by the faithful guardians of the place, who thus turned the last abode of royalty to practical account. The neighbourhood abounds with smaller tombs of the old nobles of Delhi, and there is a little village close by.

On the taking of the city by General Wilson, all the rascality of Delhi fled to this place, and occupied the tombs and the village in great force. The King and his sons, too, were said to have fled thither. On the 22nd, therefore, the day after the palace was taken, Colonel Showers with a brigade proceeded to the place, attacked the rebels and dispersed them. In the tomb of Humayun, their great ancestor, he found the King with one of his Queens, and with three sons. He took them all prisoners, and sent them back to Delhi under charge of Captain Hodson. The King and Queen were placed in the palace. The three sons were at once taken and shot, and their bodies were exposed at the Kotwali or police-office, just where they had allowed the bodies of our countrymen and countrywomen to be exposed in May. They well deserved their end. They joined the rebellion heartily, headed the mutineers, and gave up to them more than thirty of the English residents who had appealed to their protection. The old King did the same with the few who sought his help within the palace. It is confidently asserted that the Governor-General has ordered him to be executed also, in spite of his great age: and thus in sight of the very pile on which Tamerlane stood as he watched the massacre of a hundred thousand people in the old city of Delhi; in sight of that marble hall, where Shah Jehan ruled with a gorgeous magnificence unsurpassed by any monarchs even of Ancient Persia, the last of that Mogul race, which swept India with death, and then raised it to power, perishes by the hands of a degraded hangman.

The mutineers, on quitting Delhi, divided into two bodies, who took the roads lying north and south of the Jumna in the direction of Agra. The smaller body, including the Jhansi Brigade, took the northern road which crosses the Hindun by the suspension bridge, where General Wilson fought his first battle at Ghazeeud-diu. This brigade was pursued by Colonel Greathed. Under his command were a regiment of English cavalry, three regiments of Sikh cavalry, two regiments of Punjab infantry, her Majesty's 8th and 75th Foot, eighteen guns, and two mortars. Near Boolundshuhur is the small fort of Malagurh; here the fugitives halted and threw up an entrenchment across the road. They were under the command of Nana Sahib's brother, who has land in the neighbourhood. Colonel Greathed of course attacked them, cannonading them for two hours, and then storming their entrenchment. On their side 150 rebels were killed. On our side there were fifty killed and wounded. Six officers were wounded, of whom Lieutenant Home afterwards died. The next day the fort of Malagurh was blown up; the rebels fled into Rohilkund; and Colonel Greathed's force marched forward to Agra. On the 5th of October they reached Allypore, fifty miles from Agra, a place which has been a nest of rebels from the outset of the rebellion; Colonel Greathed again attacked them, killed 400, and took five guns.

The larger body of Sepoys fled from Delhi along the southern road, and marching slowly reached the great Hindoo city of Muttra on the 24th, 25th, and 26th of September. They carried with them several light guns, a large quantity of baggage and plunder (though they left an immense amount behind), and 2,000 sick and wounded. They were attended by a cloud of "bud-mashes," the rascality of Delhi, ready to fleece them and pick up their effects as they did those of the English in May. The whole party were very dispirited, broken, and ready to quarrel with each other. Their plan was to cross the Jumna at Muttra, where it is rather narrow, and make for Oude. The Bareilly Brigade, which has become richest in plunder, wanted to make off at once into Rohilkund; but the rest would not allow them. They of course began to treat the townspeople as they

had treated those of Delhi, and to levy contributions from all who had money. They applied to one of the Setts, a wealthy banker in Muttra, for 70,000*l.*, a modest request; but they found that he was not at home, having probably left the city in expectation of some such demand. After a few days it seems they managed to cross the river and passed the Grand Trunk Road near Allypore. An Agra letter says Colonel Greathed attacked them at Muttra; but this must be a mistake, as he was never on the south side of the river. He may have fought with a part of their body at Allypore; but we have received very meagre accounts of the movements on both sides. What a "quarry" for a powerful attacking force the fugitives would prove, so many thousands of the men who have done such injury, no longer protected by the stone walls, but hampered with sick and wounded and baggage, and animated by craven hearts, guilty and dispirited. What an opportunity for punishing them on a grand scale!

The last news from Agra is, that Colonel Greathed's column had arrived: that some body of rebels had made a sudden attack on the cantonments, but had caught a Tartar, and been well beaten by our pursuing force. Whether the attacking party were the Muttra fugitives or the Gwalior rebels who have for some weeks hovered on the borders of the Chumbul, waiting to attack Agra, but not bold enough to do it, we can't say. One thing is clear, that Delhi is ours, that its garrison has fled eastward, and been broken up, and that Agra has been relieved and strengthened by Colonel Greathed's division of the Delhi force. Scanty as our information is on all the details, the fact itself, so gratifying after all our suspense, may be accepted as certain.

The relief of Lucknow does not seem to be so complete as we fancied. It now appears that when Gen. Havelock's force reached Alumbagh, three miles from the Residency, on the 20th of September, he had to fight a battle, and leave further advance to another opportunity. The next day he led the chief part of his force round the south-eastern part of the city, avoiding the direct road, and fought his way to the Residency by the evening. From that time he and his force have disappeared. What they have done, who have been killed, whether they have food to eat, no one knows. They managed to send one letter dated from the Residency, and briefly announcing their arrival. They have since sent down a list of the garrison whom they found alive: and it has been reported that they are occupied in pulling down houses near the Residency, and clearing the town of rebels. But they are perfectly isolated from the rest of the world, and cannot communicate even with their own force outside the city. We scarcely know what to think of this, and hope that the advance of a new force will soon solve the enigma.

Alumbagh is a large garden-house just out of the city on the south side. It stands close to the high road that runs from Cawnpore to Lucknow: it was natural, therefore that Gen. Havelock should take advantage of its position. The garden is about 500 yards square, and has a wall on every side ten feet high. At each corner of the garden is a tower, capable of holding twenty men: and in the centre is a large house. Gen. Havelock left here all his baggage with seventy wounded men; the train included 900 cattle, 200 elephants, and a large number of camels. Two hundred men were left to guard all with four guns and a great body of camp followers. Left to themselves, the little force have not been wanting in prudence. Under the charge of Lieut. Judge, they have thrown up an entrenchment round the place, turned their residence into a fort, and secured an excellent stronghold both for their own protection and for an attack on the city. A few days after their arrival, a large convoy of provisions left Cawnpore, under 250 men, and reached Alumbagh without firing a shot. There they deposited their provisions and returned with all their baggage and animals to Cawnpore. The other day letters reached Calcutta from Alumbagh in six days, showing the road to be clear the whole way. A reinforcement of 1,200 men, including a part of the 93rd Highlanders was expected to leave Cawnpore on the 16th: so that by this time another attempt is being made to force a way into the Residency, and deliver our beleaguered friends. The list of the original garrison sent from Lucknow contains the names of 96 officers and surgeons; 8 civilians; 18 uncovenanted servants; 60 ladies, and 40 children: 223 in all. To these, the most respectable families, must be added all the 32nd regiment, the stay of the garrison; the wives and children of the writers and uncovenanted servants, and a large number of boys and girls from the Martiniere School. There can scarcely be less than 800 persons in all; the number is indeed probably greater. They are in a fearful hornets' nest: the place swarms with rebels. It is now said that on his first advance, General Havelock encountered 27,000 of them at Oonao, in his first terrible fight. It is said too that Rajah Maun Singh, the most influential native chief in Oude, has joined the rebels heartily, and was wounded in the attack on the city. We have no positive evidence however on this point.

The two points held as bases for operations upon Oude are still carefully guarded. Cawnpore has a garrison of 700 men of all arms: a strong entrenchment has been made and well fortified and supplied with provisions. With the reinforcements that had arrived Col. Wilson, who commands Cawnpore, felt strong enough a few days ago to move out for the third attack on Bithoor, Nana Sahib's palace, where it was said 15,000 men had again

collected, including numerous fugitives from Delhi. His attack was successful, and the insurgents dispersed, to gather again at some future day.

Allahabad, the other basis of operations, is now under charge of Capt. Peel and his Naval Brigade. After a long and tedious passage in steamers unable to stem the Ganges's current, he reached the fort and received charge from Col. O'Brien, who marched onwards to Cawnpore. The neighbourhood, however, is anything but quiet. Koor Singh, with his rebel regiments, still holds Banda, and all Bundelkund; and though we have heard several times of the troops from Mirzapore going out against them towards Rewah, nothing has been done or can be done yet for effectively attacking and destroying them. Various minor incidents have taken place in the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore; near Saugor; and in Behar, near the Soane. The most lamentable was the attack on Nerriowlie by Major Dalyell, in which the Sepoys got a panic, and retired, leaving their officers to bear the whole of the enemy's fire. Poor Major Dalyell fell at once, and the expedition proved a failure.

Again has mutiny broken out almost at our doors. The 32nd Native Regiment is stationed in the Sonthal District, chiefly at Bowsee, with detachments at Deogruhr, and Rampore-haut. On the 9th of October, the two companies stationed at Deogruhr came with their officers to the bungalow of the Assistant-Commissioner, Mr. Ronald. They at once fired at their officers who ran into the house and closed the doors: Mr. Grant ran off into the jungle. The Sepoys then set the bungalow on fire. Lieutenant Rennie came out and the rebels allowed him to get off; when Lieutenant Cooper and Mr. Ronald ran off, they fired on them and both were soon killed. The mutineers plundered all they could get and went off, and next day the two bodies were buried by the servants. On the 17th, two other companies at Rampore-haut mutinied. Here there is a tower of refuge, built after the Sonthal rebellion by one of the railway engineers. Several gentlemen connected with the railway were living in it, and the two officers, Messrs. Lee and Studdy, were dining with them when the men broke out. The whole party at once were on the alert, loaded their arms and prepared for an attack. Having ample supplies in the tower, both of food and ammunition, they were not afraid. But the Sepoys were, and wisely left them alone: they then joined their brethren at Deogruhr. It is hoped that as the Grand Trunk-road is now so well occupied by troops, those mutineers will find it impossible to go to the westward; or if they should attempt it, that they may be destroyed. The apprehended mutiny in Assam has not broken out, and the garrison of 100 sailors, sent from Calcutta, have arrived safe at Debroghur in Upper Assam, much to the satisfaction of the civil residents and of the tea planters of the neighbourhood.

We have had reports flying about of a disturbance at Masulipatam, between this and Madras, to quell which Lord Canning sent down the steamer *Caledonia*, on its arrival from England with English troops; we have heard, too, of a rise among the tribes on the Indus, in the neighbourhood of Mooltan, and of the attack on Nynsee Tal, or rather its outpost, Huldwani, by the rebels from Bareilly. But on all these points you will get later intelligence than I can give in the Madras and Bombay papers.

The English force, despatched with so much promptitude, is beginning to arrive. Not one of the sailing ships is yet in. It was perfect folly for Mr. Vernon Smith to talk of sailing ships arriving in 70 days. I believe the shortest passage by sailing ship ever made to the Sandheads occupied 82 days; many vessels at this time of year take 90, 100, 110, 120, and even 140 days! 90 days cannot be considered a bad passage. Even the steamers of the General Screw Company took 82, the best of them; and several of Mr. Lindsay's steamers have lately taken 100. To our great satisfaction the *Golden Pledge* came in on the 15th Oct. with 900 men, having made her passage in 68 days. The *Thebe*, from Dublin, arrived the day before, after a passage of 75 days; and next the *Caledonia*, from Dublin, in 83 days. We are daily expecting the *Sydney*, the *Australian*, the *Lady Jocelyn*, and others. With the exception of the troops in these steamers, which include men of the 34th, the 42nd, and the 38th regiments, we have received hitherto only the various regiments of the China force. There were five complete regiments, the 5th, the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, the 82nd, the 90th, and the 93rd Highlanders. The transport of such large bodies of men, with the needful baggage, in a short space of time is a very serious business. But the Government has made great exertions, and is endeavouring to secure all the required supplies. The route by the river to Allahabad being very tedious, it has been resolved to send the men up by Raneegunje and the Grand Trunk-road. Stations have been fixed, commissariat officers appointed, and cattle and carriage gathered at every good point along the road. The troops will go by rail 120 miles to Raneegunje. Thence to Benares, 300 miles, they will be conveyed by horse dák carriages or by bullock carriages. The former will carry fifty men a day, arriving in seven days: the latter will take 200 men a day, arriving in fifteen days. Thus 250 will start every day, and after the first few days 250 will arrive daily at the end of the journey. They will travel from Benares to Allahabad in the same manner. There being equipped for war, they will be sent fifty miles by rail, towards Cawnpore,



and march 80 miles, the remainder of their journey to that central depot. The system is already in operation. The whole of the 93rd are by this time beyond Benares, and every man that can be spared here is being pushed up to the attack of Lucknow. The rains are now over, the weather beautifully fine, and the roads are dry. The difficulty of housing and providing for the men will take place when all the sailing ships arrive together, and 10,000 men are landed in a few days.

Our valuable volunteer force had quite a gala day on Tuesday last, the 20th. The whole force of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, numbering about 1,100 men, was drawn out to be reviewed by the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, and to receive their new colours from Lady Canning. All Calcutta turned out to honour them for the spirit, energy, and self-denial they have displayed in gathering for the defence of the city. They are a very fine body of men, and include many of the most respectable and prosperous members of our community. On presenting the colours, Lady Canning made a brief speech, which was replied to by Major Turnbull, their commanding officer. The force then went through various manoeuvres in a very creditable manner, aided by their bands, and ended with the usual salute. General Wyndham was present among the numerous staff officers who accompanied the Commander-in-Chief.

The Press Act still continues to be applied to the English newspapers. The last instance was a warning both to the *Hurkaru* and the *Englishman* for reprinting an article from the London newspaper, the *Press*. It seems, therefore, that even the voice of our English defenders is not to be heard, if they make any criticism unfavourable to the character and proceedings of the present Indian Government. I hope this matter will be brought prominently before Parliament in the coming session, and that we may be relieved from the intolerable burden which has been so unjustly laid upon our shoulders.

No signs have yet appeared that the Government has at all changed the mild and forgiving policy which has ruled their councils since the mutinies began. It is reported, however, in private circles that, unwilling to incur the responsibility of doing what was right, they were waiting to see whether severity would be sanctioned by people at home. Finding that the demand for the punishment of the guilty is not only loud and stern, but even fierce, it is said that they are inclined to treat the rebels as they deserve; and, indeed, that they have been ordered to do so by superior authority. The *Friend of India*, edited once more by its able proprietor and manager, has spoken out with great earnestness upon the subject, and his views have been received with marked favour, not only by the community in general, but by many members of the Government itself. On another point the Government has again refused to listen to the European community, whom they have snubbed already so often. They will not exempt Europeans by name from the operation of the Arms Act, which allows magistrates to compel every one to register their arms or forfeit them. It is believed, however, that practically, Europeans will be allowed to go free. They ought, however, to be exempted by name, as they were in the Punjab; their position in the country justly claims for them such a privilege.

After much careful inquiry I have arrived at the following estimate of the loss of life among the English and East Indian population; during the dreadful massacres of this rebellion. In several stations the number has been ascertained with great exactness, a few having been killed out of a great many, and the survivors calculating by name each one who is missing. But in cases like Delhi, Futtchguhr, and Cawnpore, where a whole population was cut off, it is possible only to arrive at an approximation to the truth. I give you the list, as at present imperfect, intelligence being still required from Lucknow, Agra, Indore, and other places, before it is possible to make it both correct and complete. The list does not include a single native, nor any persons killed in the different battles; it is the list only of those massacred or of those who have died from fever and sunstroke in striving to escape:—

1. Meerut	24
2. Delhi—	
Officers	27
Civilians, clerks, &c.	68
Women and children	95
	190
3. Lucknow, &c.—Officers	7
4. Muttra—	
Officers	2
Others	6
	8
5. Benares, &c.	3
Officers	2
6. Azimgurh	2
Officer	1
7. Jaunpore	3
Officer	1
8. Allahabad—	
Officers	17
Others	9
	26
9. Futtchpore	1
10. Nussceerabad and Neemuch—	
Officers	3
Women and children	3
	6
11. Kassar	8
12. Hansi—	
Women and children	10
Others	3
	13

13. Bareilly—	
Officers	2
Civilians, &c.	29
Women, &c.	16
	47
14. Indore and Mhow—	
Officers	3
Women and children	14
Others	23
	40
15. Seetapore, Oude—	
Officers	4
Civilians, &c.	2
Ladies	4
	10
16. Gwalior (imperfect)—	
Officers	27
Women, &c.	8
	35
17. Oorai, Bundelkund	5
Women	4
18. Jhansi—	
Officers	10
Clerks, &c.	23
Women	20
Children	25
	78
19. Nowgong—	
Officers	5
Women	3
Others	2
	10
20. Cawnpore—	
English soldiers	204
Officers	70
Traders, &c.	76
Drummers	40
Women	192
Children	152
	734
21. Futtchguhr—	
Officers	11
Civilians, &c.	50
Women	48
Children	50
	159
22. Agra—	
Writers, &c.	20
Women and children	12
	32
23. Sealkote	4
Officers	2
24. Augur	3
Officers	2
25. Segowlie	4
Officers	2
26. Fyzabad—	
Officers	9
Others	3
Women, &c.	12
	24
27. Sultanpore	4
Officers	2
28. Shahjehanpore—	
Officers	12
Women, &c.	18
Others	10
	40
29. Mahmudie	4
30. Banda, unknown	
	1524

Of this large number, the loss of military officers amounts to 256; and that of women and children to 674. If the entire story of their sufferings and those of survivors be carefully weighed, it will surely be found that we have passed this year through one of the most frightful calamities ever recorded amongst a civilized people.

#### EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

A BELEAGUERED ENGLISHMAN.—The Rewah Rajah, it is reported, though still faithful, has fled from his palace to some fort. The political agent, Lieutenant Osborne, is therefore left alone. His position and conduct are an excellent illustration of the scenes taking place all over India. He is a young Madras officer, and till this outbreak but little known to any one. He is now living in Rewah in a tent, without a single companion, without a friend within a hundred miles. He is so ill with liver complaint that he cannot lie down, taking rest only in a chair. He has no guard, no soldiers, sentries, or reliable servants. Every day and night the soldiery surround his tent, threatening to put him to death by torture. He admits their power, but tells them he can take at least six lives before he dies. And so, day by day, there he lives, sick almost unto death, all alone, and with murderers all round, confident only that his duty is to remain at his post, and that God is above him still. It is not such men as these that Sepoys can subdue. So magical, indeed, is the influence of character, that to this moment Lieutenant Osborne, the sole European alive in Rewah, is felt by the natives to be at least a match for the regiment around him. To this hour, therefore, they are willing, when not stopped by force, to convey his messages and obey his commands.

THE SECOND BATTLE OF AGRA.—On the 9th the Colonel (Greathed) reached Hattass, about thirty miles from Agra. At that station his presence was much needed. Three days before, on the 6th, the Indore and Mhow mutineers, so long lying idle at Dholpore, only thirty-six miles south-west of Agra, suddenly broke up their camp and marched for the capital. What induced them to take this step is not known with certainty, but it is said that they were joined by the Neemuch mutineers who escaped from Delhi, and if so they may have been induced to move by the counsels of their new allies. At any rate, to Agra they came. Colonel Greathed pushed on from Hattass by a forced march, and crossed the Jumna to Agra on the following morning, the 10th. He had

hardly pitched his camp when he was attacked by the Dholpore mutineers, perhaps 5,000 men, 1,500 of them cavalry, with twelve guns. It is said, though I think it is doubtful, that the rebels thought they had only the little Agra garrison to deal with. If so, they must have received a terrible surprise. For, although at first they created some confusion in the camp, and even captured a Horse Artillery gun, their success was but temporary. The gun was retaken by a party of the Lancers, charging in their shirt sleeves, headed by Lieutenants French and Jones, of whom the former was killed, the latter desperately wounded. The infantry formed in line and advanced, and the enemy retreated, in an orderly manner at first; then, as the cavalry and horse artillery pressed them, in the wildest confusion. The rout and the pursuit lasted twelve miles, as far as the Khara river, which the enemy managed to cross, and which arrested the progress of the worn-out horses of the pursuers. But all his guns, ammunition, baggage, and treasure fell into the hands of the victors, and his loss is computed at not less than 500 men, ours amounting only to thirteen killed and fifty-four wounded. After this brilliant victory, of which the effects would be felt far and wide towards Central India, Colonel Greathed recrossed the Jumna and proceeded to Mynpoorie. Thence he was intending, it is said, to march down by Etawah towards Cawnpore. But it seems, I think, more probable that he would cross the Doab to Furruckabad, and the ruined cantonment of Futtighur.—*Bombay Letter in the Times.*

INCIDENTS OF THE CAPTURE OF DELHI.—The King of Delhi was found—no, he gave himself up, with the Queen; and they are safely shut up together in a little room in the courtyard of the palace. The English flag floats over the palace. Report says that when the King was brought back he said, "I am no longer a King or a Mussulman; I will now eat pork." The King's two sons and his grandson, the heir-apparent to the throne, were caught and killed, and their bodies exposed to the public gaze in the Chowadee Chouk, a dreadful disgrace to the Imperial city. Fancy on the smoke clearing away at the assault, the first thing that met the horrified gaze of our brave troops was a European crucified, and a woman (a European) stripped naked, sore from head to foot, chained to a bastion, a raving maniac. Two European women were also found crucified. A round shot ended the miseries of the poor maniac.—*Private Letter from Simla.*

A GLOOMY PICTURE.—We are left behind in a camp strewn with dead animals in all directions, and with all the filth of three months' encampment. Within 100 yards of my tent is the churchyard, a very small space, but containing the remains of nearly 1,000 men. The graves are like molehills, as close together as they can pack, and on digging a new one the stench that issues is revolting, and the wonder is that a plague has not broken out and taken us all off while we are exposed to these things, the sick included. We have about 4,000 sick and wounded at present. It will rapidly decrease now, I trust, the weather becoming much cooler. Cholera is still carrying off individuals here and there. It has never entirely left us since June. It is extraordinary the stillness now. It is, in truth, unpleasant. For three months, day and night, the cannon have been firing; now a musket shot is rarely heard. Do not suppose that I like the noise in preference to the quietness. I do not wish ever to see or hear another gun fired in action.—War is certainly an awful scourge, and when these rebels are cut up I hope India may long have peace. Our camp is swarming at present with old men, women, and children, without food or money. They have lost everything, and are obliged to be fed by our commissariat. A famine will be raging this season all through this part of India. No fields have been cultivated, no money circulated, so starvation must stare them in the face.—*Letter from Delhi, Sept. 26.*

LIEUTENANT COOPER, just killed at Deoghur in the Sonthal district by the 32nd mutineers was chopped up. The deceased officer was remarkable for his attachment to his men, in whose sports he often shared, offering prizes to the successful. "The fact" (says a letter) increases the horror of the event, but in truth, the power of feeling horror has died out of us. After hearing of an English girl found hanging by the hair in Nana Sahib's palace, with her flesh sliced from her bones by swords, the murder of an officer seems almost nothing.

A MUSSULMAN APPOINTMENT.—Ameer Ali, the Mussulman appointed by Mr. Halliday, with the sanction of the Government of India, to put down the Mussulman movement in Patna, has, it is said, resigned. Another Mussulman will probably be appointed as a "measure of conciliation." It is impossible to describe to you the feeling with which these appointments are received by Europeans, official and non-official.—*Letter from Calcutta.*

THE DISARMED MUTINEERS.—The greatest difficulty now pressing on Government is the disposal of the disarmed mutineers. There are more than 20,000 men in this position. One party would put them to death as mutineers; another, and a much larger one, would send them to the Andaman Isles; a third talks of disbandment; a fourth, of reorganization. The views of Government are not known, but it is most improbable that these men will ever again be trusted. One or two regiments may, but the remainder must at least be dismissed. At present they are drawing pay for detaining European troops in inconvenient positions. This, however, is not the fault of the Administration. Government cannot issue its decree until the European troops have arrived.

THE MISSIONARIES.—The people of Jaunpore, have offered voluntarily to rebuild the mission



church and schools, and in no proclamation issued by natives is there any mention whatever of the missionaries.

**NANA SAHIB AND THE REBEL CONTINGENTS.**—I note the report that the Gwalior Contingent has moved off from its cantonments to the eastward. This is well worthy of observation. I shall not be surprised to hear of the Nana being ere long at the head of the combined bodies of mutineers in these parts. Holkar has not yet been relieved (I write of him as an innocent man, which, in my belief—I may almost say, to my knowledge—he is) of the incubus of his insolent and mutinous soldiery. But for them a day of retribution is at hand. I mentioned in my last the halt of the Mhow column when on the point of marching for Indore, on account of disturbances near Dhar. Since then it has marched upon that town, beaten the enemy who protected it, occupied the town itself, and was prepared to storm the fort, when the enemy evacuated it during the night. Now, both the force at Aurungabad and that of the Hyderabad Contingent at Edlabad are on their way to Mhow, and on their arrival a strong force will at once march on Indore to punish and to protect.—*Letter in the Times.*

**A RIVAL TO NANA SAHIB.**—A correspondent of the *Times* says: "Sir,—Public opinion seems to have decided the question of the Nana Sahib being a most outrageous scoundrel. It seems questionable, however, whether he is worse than his neighbour the Nawab of Furrunkabad, whose ruffianism I think has hardly been appreciated. The Nana had, or pretended to have, a grievance; the Nawab does not even make that pretence. Some years ago the immaculate Government of Oude tried to annex the Nawab's dominions and to ignore his existence; our Government stepped in to his assistance. He was brought up among the English, professed far greater affection for them than ever his rival in scoundrelism, the Nana, professed, and offered to marry the daughter of a deceased English officer. The young lady subsequently married an officer who was stationed at Futteghur at the time of the mutiny. The officer himself is dead. Where the young lady is may be surmised, for her name has not appeared in the list of sufferers, but her mother was one of three English ladies that this ferocious monster wantonly blew away from his guns."

#### THE SURVIVORS OF THE LUCKNOW GARRISON.

The names of the survivors in the Lucknow garrison are given in a letter of General Outram, and are as follows:—

**GENERAL STAFF.**—Brigadier Inglis, Captains Edgell and Wilson, Lieutenants Hardinge and James, Major Marriott (paymaster), Lieutenants Birch and Barwell, Mr. Couper, C.S., and Captain Carnegie (provost marshal).

**ARTILLERY.**—Lieutenants Thomas Bonham, J. Alexander, and Mac Farlan.

**ENGINEERS.**—Lieutenant Hutchinson, Major Anderson, and Lieutenant Innes.

**7TH LIGHT CAVALRY.**—Colonel Master, Capt. Boileau, Lieutenants Warner and Farquhar, Dr. Campbell.

**H.M.'s 32ND FOOT.**—Captains Lowe, Bassano, Lieutenants Lawrence, Edmonstone, Foster, Harmer, Cooke, Clery, Browne, Ensign Charlton, Paymaster Giddings, Quartermaster Stribling, Drs. Scott, Boyd.

**H.M.'s 84TH FOOT.**—Lieutenants O'Brien, M'Grath.

**13TH NATIVE INFANTRY.**—Captains Waterman, Germon, Lieutenants Aitken, Chambers, Cubitt, Thain, Loughman, Dr. Pitt.

**41ST NATIVE INFANTRY.**—Major Apthorp, Captains Kemble, Sanders, Lieutenants Ruggles, Darrah, Inglis, Keir, Stewart.

**48TH NATIVE INFANTRY.**—Colonel Palmer, Major Bird, Captain Green, Lieutenants Huxham, Smith, Ouseley, Fletcher, Hay, Ensigns O'Dowda, Ward, Dr. Wells.

**71ST NATIVE INFANTRY.**—Captains Strangways, Dinning, Lieutenants Langmore, Sewell, Ensigns Worsley, two Campbells, Dr. Brydon.

**3RD NATIVE INFANTRY.**—Captain Stuart.

**58TH NATIVE INFANTRY.**—Lieutenant Tulloch.

**63RD NATIVE INFANTRY.**—Ensign Inglis.

**65TH NATIVE INFANTRY.**—Ensign Weston.

**18TH NATIVE INFANTRY.**—Ensign Dashwood.

**OUDE IRREGULAR FORCE.**—Brigadier Gray, Captain Forbes, Dr. Greenhow, Dr. Partridge, Lieutenants Graham, Clarke, and Soppitt (1st Oude Cavalry), Dr. Hadow.

**CIVIL SERVICE.**—Mr. Gubbins, Mr. Martin, Mr. Benson, Mr. Capper, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Thornhill, Mr. Boulderson.

**LADIES AND CHILDREN.**—Madam Hayes and one child, Madam Edgell and two children, Madam Marriott, Madam Inglis and three children, Madam Barwells and one child, one child of Lieutenant Thomas (Mrs. Thomas dead), Mrs. Lewin and one child, Mrs. Redcliffe and two children, Mrs. Boileau (7th Cavalry) and three children, Mrs. Case, Miss Dickson, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Giddings, Mrs. Bruere and four children, Mrs. Germon, Mrs. Aitken, Mrs. Pitt and one child, Mrs. Apthorp, Mrs. Durrant, Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Huxham, Mrs. Ouseley and three children, Mrs. Dashwood and two children, Mrs. Wells and one child, Mrs. and Miss Halford, Mrs. Strangways and three children, Mrs. Braydon and two children, Mrs. Banks and one child, Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Fullerton, Mrs. and Miss Birch, Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Gall, Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Soppitt, two Misses Ommoney, Mrs. Cooper and two children, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Benson, Mrs. Thornhill, Mrs. Boileau and three children, Mrs. Eldridge, Mrs. Staples, Miss Schilling, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Kendall, Mrs. Bartram and one child.

**UNCOVENANTED SERVICE, &c.**—Mr. Cameron, merchant; Mr. Mill, ditto; Mr. Perry, Delhi Bank; Extra Assistant Williams, Extra Assistant Garland, Extra Assistant Collins, Extra clerk: Messrs. Kavanagh, Wittenbaker, Lincoln, Phillips, French, Anthony, and M'Gunnam; Apothecary Higgins, Civil Engineer Marshall, Mr. Crea, Mr. J. May.

And very many more. In fact, very few have been killed, whose names will be communicated hereafter.

#### DISCIPLINE IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

Sir Colin Campbell has shown a stern determination to maintain discipline. It appears from official intelligence published in the papers, that Lieut. Ouseley of the 22nd Bengal Native Infantry was found guilty, by a court-martial, of being drunk, but recommended to mercy "on account of the recent exposure, hardships, and excessive anxiety of mind he had undergone, without food for days, and in the hourly expectation of being murdered, and also on account of his youth and inexperience." The Commander-in-Chief has caused the following remarks on the case to be published with the general orders:—

The Commander-in-Chief regrets that the court-martial by which Lieutenant Ouseley was tried and convicted should have thought fit to make a recommendation to which, in the rightful execution of his duty, it is absolutely impossible for his Excellency to listen. How could the Commander-in-Chief enforce strict duty from a sentry if he were to overlook an act of disgraceful and outrageous drunkenness in an officer actually commanding an outlying picket? Officers when sitting on a court-martial should reflect well before they throw on the Commander-in-Chief the painful duty of neglecting a recommendation to mercy. Lieutenant Ouseley will be struck off the strength of the army from the date of publication of this order at Dinapore, of which a report is to be made to the deputy-adjutant-general of the army.

The Commander-in-Chief gives the officers composing this army, whether belonging to the service of her Majesty or the Honourable Company, fairly to understand that he will have discipline enforced in all ranks. It is more than probable that much of the calamity from which the State is now suffering results from general slackness in the performance of painful duty on the part of the officers of the army. His Excellency is determined to vindicate the discharge of military duty, and he calls on all commanding officers of divisions, brigades, and regiments resolutely to support him. Staff officers will not be retained in their posts whenever lukewarmness can be proved against them.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Alderman Finnis has published a rough account of the state of the Indian Relief Fund up to the 24th instant. The receipts had been 280,749*l.*; and the money sent to India for distribution or expended here, rather over 60,000*l.*, and power given in India to draw for 19,000*l.* more.

By law the publication of a Bible is now a penal offence, punishable by seizure of the presses. Of course the law is not enforced in such cases, but it exists, to the contempt of the natives. No native journal has been warned, much less suppressed.

Intelligence has been received at the invalid dépôt, Chatham, that upwards of 1,000 sick and wounded British troops are now on their passage home from India, and may shortly be expected to arrive at that establishment, where every arrangement has been made for their reception. The invalid troops employed in the Persian and China expeditions are also daily expected at St. Mary's Barracks, Chatham.

Of the Bengal native army, only two regiments, the 31st, at Sangor, and the 73rd, at Joulpore, have not mutinied.

#### TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Though the money market shows a progressive improvement, failures are still announced. Amongst the most recent are Messrs. Herman Sillem and Co., a house of more than fifty years' standing, and of very great respectability. Great confidence is expressed that they will ultimately pay in full, and an early resumption is hoped. The stoppage has also taken place of Messrs. Carr, Josling, and Co., an old and respectable firm, connected chiefly with the trade to the north of Europe. The liabilities are supposed to amount to about 300,000*l.*, and the assets show a large nominal surplus. It is feared, however, that these will be found to have been greatly depreciated by recent circumstances. Messrs. Alexander Hintz and Co., merchants and dealers in colonial produce, have suspended. The house had been established for many years, and has been brought down by the recent failures here and on the continent. The liabilities are understood to be large. The failure is announced of Messrs. J. Hubbard and Son, engaged in the wool trade, at Leeds, but the liabilities are believed to be limited. The *North British Daily Mail* announces the failure at Glasgow of Mr. A. Cruickshank, of Bridgend Corn-mills, for about 8,000*l.*, and of the firm of J. and J. Wright, cotton brokers. It is feared that in the latter case the liabilities are considerable.

At a meeting of Messrs. Dennistoun's creditors in London, on Thursday, a balance-sheet was produced, showing the liabilities of the firm as 2,142,701*l.*; but it is thought that far more than enough—perhaps half a million surplus—will be ultimately realised to pay all. A proposition was made to pay the creditors twenty shillings in the pound in six instalments, the last on the 30th June, 1860, with 5 per cent interest: accepted unanimously. The shares in the Liverpool Borough Bank held by the firm cost 208,873*l.*

Messrs. Thompson and Co., Cape merchants, have resumed business; the Bank of England having assisted them, the resources of the firm promising ultimately a surplus of 200,000*l.*

The information furnished to meetings of creditors at Liverpool and Glasgow shows how business has been carried on there by some firms who lately suspended. Messrs. A. E. Byrne and Co. show 60,000*l.* of liabilities, and 3*s.* in the pound, and Messrs. J. S. De Wolf and Co. 133,557*l.* of liabilities, and 2*s.* in the pound. Both these houses were

of Liverpool. The report from Glasgow suspended houses is not favourable. Messrs. Macdonald's liabilities are 500,000*l.*; the house is believed to have been prepared to make a composition of 6*s.* 8*d.* in the pound; but the creditors have ordered the estate to be wound-up. Messrs. Monteith's liabilities are 450,000*l.*; their assets are variously estimated at 27,000*l.* and 10,000*l.* Messrs. Godfrey and Co.'s debts are stated to be 296,235*l.*; assets, 67,281*l.*

Messrs. Prescott, Grote, and Co., have liberally consented to aid the Isle of Man out of its monetary difficulties, caused by the stoppage of the City of Glasgow Bank: the manager of the Bank of Mona, Mr. Jackson, is to be allowed a credit of 30,000*l.* as the agent of Prescott and Co. till the City of Glasgow Bank, of which the Bank of Mona is a branch, recommences business, and 20,000*l.* is to be advanced on the security of the Glasgow Bank and Mr. Jackson to cover drafts and debts of the Bank of Mona.

The creditors of Messrs. Smith, Boyle, and Co., have accepted a composition of 10*s.* in the pound, payable by instalments. Their liabilities are about 15,000*l.* Messrs. J. P. de Sá and Co., Brazilian merchants, are to pay their creditors 10*s.* in the pound, payable in instalments at three, six, and nine months. The liabilities were stated to be only 15,230*l.*, and the assets about 9,000*l.*

Now that every requisite arrangement has been finally completed, it may be mentioned that Messrs. George Peabody and Co. are the eminent American firm who, to the satisfaction of the whole commercial community, have just been assisted by the Bank of England. The loan is for 800,000*l.*, to be available within three months. The repayment of the loan is guaranteed by three joint-stock banks and some commercial firms, who hold securities considered ample to secure them from loss.

On Thursday a large public meeting of the inhabitants of Glasgow, called by the Lord Provost, on a requisition signed by upwards of 200 firms, was held in the City Hall, for the purpose of expressing their apprehension of the appalling consequences of the final stoppage of the Western and City of Glasgow Banks, and their opinion of the public expediency of maintaining these banks, as well as to consider the propriety of memorialising her Majesty's Government on the subject. This meeting is described as "the largest representation of commercial, manufacturing, and mercantile classes, which has ever assembled in Glasgow." The numbers attending were so large that the meeting was adjourned from the Merchant to the City Hall. The Lord Provost occupied the chair; and both the members, Mr. Dalglish and Mr. Buchanan, were present. The Bank Charter Act was the object of severe criticism. Mr. Dalglish made a "sensation" by accusing the Government of sacrificing Glasgow. When the first trade suspensions took place, the Government, he said, were informed that evil effects would follow the continuance of distrust. They were asked to relieve the state of the money market; but refused. Messrs. Dennistoun suspended, not because they had overtraded, but because the whole American people totally failed to pay their debts.

The suspension of the Messrs. Dennistoun led to a general run upon the banks. The Western Bank shut their doors, the City of Glasgow Bank shut their doors. The Union were able to withstand that run, and to the Union Bank I think belongs the merit of having saved the banking system of Scotland. Gentlemen, what was the result? Did the Government relax the Act of 1844? The Government would not relax the Act of 1844 for Scotland; but within ten days, when the thing came nearer home—when the London large establishments were falling—when one of their largest bill-discounting houses broke—when others were in difficulties—when the great American houses in London were in difficulties—then the Government saw fit to relax. Government sacrificed Glasgow, but saved London—then they saw the evils of the Act of 1844.

The resolutions submitted to the meeting were adopted, and a deputation was appointed to communicate personally with the Prime Minister.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Civil Council of Hamburg, on Friday, it was unanimously agreed to accept the proposition of the Senate, to create Exchequer-bills to the amount of fifteen million marks banco, to be lent on the security of imperishable merchandise, state bonds, or railway shares. In consequence of these energetic measures, the panic has been greatly mitigated at Hamburg. No further stoppages were reported on Friday. But ever since the great fire, in 1842, there has not been so much excitement on the Hamburg Exchange as during the last week, resulting from want of ready cash rather than want of property. The *Daily News* correspondent writing, on Friday, says:—

When Mr. Charles Heine (the head of the eminent firm of Solomon Heine) appeared on 'Change to-day, he was received with three lusty and energetic cheers from the assembled merchants, as a mark of their respect and gratitude for the noble manner in which he has come forward to assist houses in temporary difficulties, and in proposing and executing measures to neutralise the extraordinary pressure of the crisis. Every head was uncovered, hats and handkerchiefs were waved in the air, and the building resounded with loud cries of "Long live Charles Heine, a pillar of the Hamburg Exchange, and the worthy son of his revered father." It is to be hoped that we have now seen the worst of the crisis, and that better days are coming.

In Russia gold is very scarce, and the commercial troubles of the time are making themselves felt.

The money crisis has extended to Austria. The commercial world has been in great distress, and several respectable firms would have fallen had they not been assisted.

France has escaped exceedingly well from commercial difficulties: most of the manufacturers and



merchants had been very cautious in their operations before the storm came on, and thus it affected them but little, though some have had to submit to temporary sacrifices.

The Northumberland and Durham District Bank has been obliged to suspend payment. Their engagements are very large, and widely ramified. Their transactions, too, are in great part amongst a poor population, which cannot fail to suffer severely from any shock to local credit. It is apprehended that difficulty may arise in the carrying on of some of the collieries. This bank was established on the 1st of June, 1836, and has about 408 partners. The paid-up capital is 652,891*l.*, and the amount paid up per share, 10*l.* The reserved fund was last stated at 90,874*l.* The dividend last declared was at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. The head office is at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and there are eight branches, viz., at Alnwick, Berwick, Hexham, Morpeth, North Shields, Sunderland, Durham, and South Shields. Great consternation was caused at Newcastle and the other towns, as a stoppage of trade and work was feared; but the branch of the Bank of England relieved some of the fears by consenting to provide several large employers with ready money to pay wages. The directors of the Bank have published in the local papers the following advertisement, which is presumed to refer to the intended establishment of a private bank under the auspices of some of the principal shareholders:—

**NORTHUMBRIA AND DURHAM DISTRICT BANK.**—The parties having accounts with this establishment, and the public in general, are respectfully informed that arrangements are in progress for the transaction of the business heretofore conducted by this bank.—District Bank, 26th November, 1857.

At the meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, on Monday, the chairman, in energetic language, took occasion to reprobate that spirit of daring and reckless trading which he said had risen up both in England and America during the last few years, and had helped to produce the present monetary crisis.

The arrangements for the resuscitation of the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Bank are said to be proceeding favourably. The claims of the depositors amount to about 400,000*l.*, and the consent has already been obtained, as regards two-thirds of this total, to the proposal for repayment in three instalments extending over eighteen months.

At a meeting of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, on Friday, the following resolutions were proposed by D. Sandeman, Esq. :—

1. That the arbitrary limitation of the Bank of England's issues upon securities to 14 millions by the Act of 1844 is insufficient for the present requirements of commerce in this country, and a large increased issue is now urgently called for.

2. That the monopoly of banking now vested in the Bank of England is inconsistent with freedom of trade and with the advancement of agriculture and manufactures, which would be greatly promoted by the formation of joint-stock banks of large paid-up capital, placed as bankers in all respects on an equal footing with the Bank of England, and subject to necessary provisions for public security.

3. That the Act of 1845 confers a monopoly on the present limited number of the banks in Scotland, and this monopoly may be brought within still narrower limits by the winding up of any of the existing banks. This monopoly is of itself a serious grievance, and is daily becoming more injurious to the interest of all classes in Scotland.

4. That recent as well as former experience proves that the violent action on interest in the rate of discount by the Bank of England, whenever gold beyond a certain amount is withdrawn for foreign countries, is ruinous to commerce by causing a great and sudden interference of Parliament, and it is urgently required to devise some measure of relief, and not to trust the country to the capricious working of the Bank Act.

5. That this Chamber petition both Houses of Parliament to repeal or amend the Acts of 1844 and 1845, for regulating the issue of bank notes.

Mr. Buchanan, M.P., seconded the adoption of the resolutions. The Dean of Guild suggested that the phraseology of the last resolution should be altered to the words "to consider the propriety of modifying or repealing the Acts." Mr. Sandeman acquiesced in the alteration. Sir James Campbell proposed an amendment to the effect—

That this Chamber petition Government to consider the monetary system of the country, and whether some modifications in the provisions of the Bank Act of 1844 and 1845 be not advisable, more especially whether the extended commerce of the country does not call for a larger accommodation of paper currency based on public securities.

After some discussion, the amendment moved by Sir James Campbell, and the resolutions moved by Mr. Sandeman, were put to the meeting, when it was found that the amendment was lost.

#### THE IMMIGRATION SLAVE TRADE.

Yesterday week, as we briefly mentioned in our last, a deputation waited upon the Earl of Clarendon, at the Foreign-office, for the purpose of presenting a memorial from the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, against the immigration slave trade, now being carried on by the French from the West Coast of Africa.

The memorial called the Earl of Clarendon's attention to the address presented by a deputation from the society to Viscount Palmerston in July last, on the occasion of the attempt made by the West India body to obtain the sanction of the Government to a

general scheme of immigration from the Coast of Africa, and dwelt upon the evils which—as had been predicted—had resulted from the adoption of the scheme by the French Government, through the agency of the Messrs. Regis and Co., of Marseilles. It stated, on the authority of Mr. Consul Campbell, at Lagos, that the Portuguese and the Spaniards had greatly stimulated the trade in slaves, for they had outbidden the French in their demands for so-called immigrants, and shipped large numbers of Negroes; and, as one consequence of this demand for men instead of commodities, the native chiefs were abandoning legitimate commerce to turn their attention again to slave dealing. Quotations were added from the letters of the Rev. H. Townsend, Church Missionary at Abbeokuta, and from the *Sierra Leone Advertiser*, giving special instances of the injurious operation of the new scheme and denouncing it as open slave trading. The memorial concluded by expressing a hope that the Government would adopt the promptest means of putting an end to a new traffic in human beings, which, if not checked at once, was likely soon to assume unlimitable proportions, with results as disastrous as any that have attended the prosecution of the slave trade itself.

The Earl of Clarendon expressed the gratification it afforded him to receive so large and influential a deputation, which he could see, from the list of names given in, embraced delegates from all parts of the country, and might therefore be regarded as an evidence of the deep and general interest that was felt in the question which the memorial brought under his notice. Such a deputation was very encouraging to the Government, which, he need scarcely observe, was in possession of the fullest information on the subject of this "new system" of obtaining labour: one he did not hesitate to designate as the slave trade, unmitigated and undisguised. The whole question, however, had been submitted to the consideration of the French Government, which he believed had not foreseen that the result of attempts to obtain immigrants from Africa would be the revival of the slave trade; and he felt quite sure nothing was further from the wishes or the thoughts of the Emperor of the French than to re-open this execrated traffic in opposition to the policy of the leading civilised powers, and to the well known national sentiment of this country. The evils could scarcely be exaggerated that must arise from the checking of the legitimate commerce which, in many parts of the African coast, had totally superseded the trade in slaves, and in others was rapidly extinguishing it. This was a point which bore intimately on the commercial interests of this country, and to the importance of which the Government was fully alive. The deputation would be encouraged to hear, that the attempts of the French agent to obtain immigrants had been so unsuccessful, he (Lord Clarendon) thought he might venture to say that, even on this account, the speculation would be abandoned, at least for the present, and no effort should be spared by the Government to prevent the renewal of a traffic between which and the slave trade there was no appreciable difference. He assured the deputation of cordial sympathy with the objects of the Anti-Slavery Society, and his concurrence in the sentiments set forth in the memorial.

#### Postscript.

Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1857.

#### THE MONETARY CRISIS.

The monetary panic in Hamburg has revived. We take the following from the money article of the *Daily News* of this morning:—

The Hamburg currency is based solely upon silver, and the crash which is now going on amongst its commercial houses, solvent and insolvent, furnishes an idea of the inevitable consequences of a panic amongst a community who are bound irrevocably in the fetters of a purely metallic currency. Confidence is at an end in Hamburg; money is no longer obtainable. This morning we gave the names of six large houses which had just suspended. To-day we have to add five more—viz., Mr. Conrad Warnecke, Messrs. Wagner and Ennet, Messrs. J. C. Jacobi and Son, Messrs. Barbeck and Wall, and Mr. J. P. N. Jalmske. The first four are all in the colonial produce trade; the fifth is a money-changing house. Many more names were freely spoken of. To relieve the universal distress measures are being adopted for attracting silver to the city from all quarters. To-day some increase in the demand for money was occasioned in the London Stock Exchange, owing to the operations of the foreign bullion dealers, who eagerly bought up for shipment to Hamburg all the available parcels of silver in the market. The General Steam Navigation Company's vessel *John Bull*, which will sail from the Thames for Hamburg to-morrow morning, has on board 81,000*l.* in silver.

Letters from Berlin mention the stoppage of M. Jost, of Dantzig, for between 200,000*l.* and 300,000*l.*

Messrs. Henry Hoffmann and Co., merchants, chiefly in the Continental and Australian trades, have stopped, with liabilities which will reach about 100,000*l.*

Messrs. Hermann, Cox, and Co., general merchants, have also stopped. The firm have also a house at Liverpool. The liabilities are not expected to exceed 50,000*l.* The assets are estimated to yield 10*l.* in the pound.

The suspension has also been announced of Messrs. Bischoff, Beer, and Co., merchants, connected with the East India and continental trade, with liabilities for about 30,000*l.*

The next Bombay and Calcutta mail packets should arrive at Suez next Friday, with dates from

Calcutta up to November 10th, and from Bombay up to the 17th of that month. Telegrams of this news, which will, of course, be of the greatest interest, should reach England to-morrow week.

Our readers will learn with much regret the death of Lieutenant Philip Salkeld, of the Bengal Engineers, who recently displayed such daring and gallantry in firing the siege train at the Cashmere Gate of Delhi. He gradually sunk under the wounds which he received on that occasion, and died at Delhi about the 10th of October.

Further details from India report another victory over the rebels near Agra. A letter from the Fort of Saugor, dated October 20th, says:—"There is no enemy near us who dare come within reach of the guns."

It is proposed by the Directors of the City of Glasgow Bank that a guarantee fund of half a million be raised to enable it to resume business.

To-day the Queen will hold a Privy Council at which the speech from the throne will be read. A Cabinet Council was held yesterday.

The address of the Lords in reply to the speech from the throne, will be moved by Lord Portman and seconded by Lord Carew.

The *Herald* says it has reason to believe that early in the session the Government intends to propose an annual grant of 1,000*l.* to Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, Bart., K.C.B., as a reward for his recent military services in India. At the same time an annual grant of from 1,500*l.* to 2,000*l.*, it is informed, will be proposed for Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., K.C.B. Of course these grants are irrespective of any pecuniary rewards those officers may receive from the East India Company.

No actual progress, in the way of movement, was made in the launching of the *Leviathan* during the whole of yesterday, the time being occupied in making preparations for a vigorous effort to-day, when it is hoped that the great problem will at length be satisfactorily solved. The height to which the tide reached during the day, showed a very little more pushing downward will set the immense vessel partially afloat, and thus take away two-thirds of the difficulty of the launch. At high water the waves dashed sonorously against the bottom, surging through many feet into the yard.

We regret to have to record the death of the member for Ashton-under-Lyne, Mr. Charles Hindley. The lamented gentleman expired yesterday morning at his residence in Westminster. His death was precipitated by the untimely decease of his only daughter, which took place recently. Mr. Hindley was well known as President of the Peace Society. He identified himself with that body at a time when it was far from popular to do so.—*Morning Star*.

At a special meeting of the Society of Arts held last night at their house in John-street, Adelphi, resolutions diminishing the powers of the Board of Examiners were agreed to; and a further resolution, expressing confidence in the Council, moved for the purpose of setting aside the direct question (moved by Mr. Edward Baines) whether or not oral examinations should be discontinued, was also carried by a large majority.

The subject of Corporation Reform came before the Court of Common Council yesterday. A Bill which provides that the term of office of Common Councilmen should be for one year was read a first and second time. A report from the Corporation Inquiry Committee was also read.

The Rev. J. C. M. Bellew has just been appointed minister of the district parish of St. Mark's, St. John's Wood, London; value 600*l.* per annum. The Duke of Cambridge last week presented Mr. Bellew's eldest son with a nomination on the foundation of Merchant Tailors' School, London.

This morning's papers publish a letter from the Governor-General of India in answer to the communication of the late Lord Mayor about the Indian Mutiny Relief Fund, referring to the application of those sums which have been raised for the benefit of the sufferers. Viscount Canning incidentally states that the spirit of violence and bloodshed, though gradually yielding to our arms, is not yet subdued, and he remarks that it would, under such circumstances, be impossible to say how large the field is over which it would be necessary to distribute the relief fund. The committee which came together in Calcutta to raise money for the same purpose have obtained, according to the statement of Lord Canning, a sum which represents 25,458*l.* sterling. A statement has also been issued by the Mansion House Committee respecting applications that continue to be made for relieving the wives and children of soldiers who have departed for India. It is evident that much distress prevails among that class; but the Relief Committee very properly observe that such would be the case no matter to what part of the world soldiers were withdrawn, and that the funds, of which they are the stewards, have to be administered entirely with an eye to the relief of those who have suffered in India.

The young prince to whom the Queen Isabella has just given birth will, according to the laws of Spain, bear the title of Prince of the Asturias, as heir-presumptive to the throne.

#### MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

An unusually small supply of English wheat was on sale to-day's market. For all kinds, there was a steady consumptive demand, at fully Monday's advance in the quotations. The show of foreign wheat was seasonably extensive. Fine new samples moved off steadily, at extreme rates, and the value of other kinds was well supported. Floating cargoes of grain were in steady request. Barley and malt realised full prices, with a steady inquiry. The imports of foreign oats continued on a liberal scale.



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THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“C. C.” shall be attended to.

“James Froud,” Dorchester, desires us to state that the trustees of the Baptist chapel in that town, have received notice of Assessment under the Property Tax Acts, Schedule A, 2001., and asks if the demand is legal. Certainly not; at least we have never before heard of such an absurd proceeding. There must be some mistake in the matter.

## PURLOINING NEWSPAPERS.

We are sorry to receive frequent complaints from subscribers of the non-delivery of their papers, or of the delay which has occurred in transmission. Our Publisher does his utmost to ensure their early and punctual delivery, and assures us that in almost every case that has come before him, the fault has been with the Post Office. Both for the information of our friends and as a warning to borrowers and purloiners, we would give the utmost prominence to the following extract from the Police Report in yesterday morning's papers:—

Bow-street.—Edward Collins, a letter carrier in the Stoke Newington district, was charged by Mr. Cole, the inspector of letter carriers, with stealing a newspaper in its progress through the post. It was addressed to a farmer in Wigton, N.B. The prisoner said he had been in the habit of doing this. He was not aware of its enormity. Mr. Henry hoped that publicity would be given to the case, in order that postmen might know that they were liable for indictment if they delayed a paper for only an hour. They might not intend to keep it, but that made no difference. They had no business to take papers at all. There were great complaints of the delaying of newspapers. Mr. Sculthorpe observed that, as the prisoner's place had not been thoroughly searched, he should require a remand. The prisoner, who has been 18 years in the service, and whose salary was 28s. a week, was accordingly remanded.

When postmen in town and country are fully aware that the delay of a paper for only an hour renders them liable to indictment, we have hopes that the discreditable practice will cease. At all events we will gladly co-operate with our subscribers in putting a stop to it, so far as concerns the delivery of the *Nonconformist*.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1857.

## SUMMARY.

Up to the latest moment conflicting reports, as to the forthcoming policy of Ministers in the parliamentary session which opens to-morrow, continue to prevail. The presence of her Majesty at the inaugural ceremony would seem to indicate that the royal speech will embrace topics of more than usual importance, though, in accordance with precedent, they will no doubt be so vaguely alluded to as to be difficult of interpretation, and to insure a unanimous vote on the address. Our thoughts on the prospects of the coming session are given in a separate article.

The arrival of another Indian mail has placed the Government in possession of abundant material for congratulation on the gallantry of our troops, and the probability of a gradual suppression of the rebellion. To all complaints, however well-founded, of the delay in sending reinforcements to our Indian army, they can point to the fact that some 6,000 of the troops from England had reached their destination, and that more would arrive daily, till the British forces in India muster nearly 100,000 men. The latest news fairly relieves us from the anxieties of the last few

months, although many weeks may be occupied in the re-conquest of our Indian empire.

But the position of the garrison of Lucknow is still one of difficulty, though not perhaps of pressing danger. Havelock and Outram have again united their forces in the Residency, which is securely held by them against the Oude rebels that still occupy the city. “They are in a fearful hornet's nest,” says our Calcutta correspondent in his description of their situation—“the place swarms with rebels.” Our beleaguered countrymen have now to cope with a formidable force under Rajah Maun Singh, who, in consequence of the delay of the Calcutta Government in replying to his request to be reinstated in his confiscated estates, has thrown off his neutrality and joined the insurgents. But a detachment of our troops occupy a fortified position at Allumbagh, “a large garden-house” strongly entrenched, about three miles from the city, where Havelock left his wounded and baggage before advancing to Lucknow. Between this post and Cawnpore the communication was so little interrupted that 250 men were able to convey to Allumbagh a large quantity of provisions without firing a shot. But the rebels so completely occupy the plain between Lucknow and Allumbagh, that Havelock and Outram are cut off from the party of the 64th, which holds the latter position. “It has been reported,” says our correspondent, “that they are occupied in pulling down houses near the Residency, and clearing the town of rebels. But they are perfectly isolated from the rest of the world.” But relief was at hand. Colonel Greathed with his column from Agra was expected by the 30th of October, before which time reinforcements may have arrived from Calcutta. By the next mail we may hope to hear that the two generals at Lucknow have not only been relieved, but sufficiently strengthened to resume the offensive.

The account given by our correspondent of the splendid sixteen days' march of Colonel Greathed from Delhi to Agra in pursuit of the fugitive rebels—during which he fought two battles besides several minor actions, and destroyed several thousands of the enemy—is completed by the later intelligence received from Bombay. The force encountered by that gallant officer at Agra, 5,000 strong, consisted of the Indore Contingent (Holkar's) and the rebels of Rajpootana and Malwa. The details of this decisive battle are given elsewhere. It appears that the enemy, who attacked the British column just as they were encamped, were driven back, routed, and pursued for miles; having lost 500 men, and all their guns, baggage, and ammunition. By the last accounts Colonel Greathed was preparing to march to the relief of Lucknow.

From other parts of India the intelligence by this mail is not of great importance. But it will be seen that the list of mutinies is not yet exhausted, and that further additions have been made to the list of our slaughtered countrymen. Our correspondent estimates that, independent of losses sustained in battle, no less than 1,524 officers, civilians, clerks, missionaries, women and children, have been massacred or have died from fever and sunstroke in striving to escape, throughout our Indian empire. Of this large number, the loss of military officers amounts to 256; that of women and children to 674. “If the entire story of their sufferings and those of survivors be carefully weighed,” he remarks, “it will surely be found that we have passed this year through one of the most frightful calamities ever recorded amongst a civilized people.” Our correspondent calls especial attention to the continuance of the gagging system at Calcutta. Two of the English journals have been again “warned” for copying an article from the *London Press*. We hope, with our correspondent, that the matter will be brought before Parliament. But the expected reorganization of the Indian Government promises a speedy termination to this equally arbitrary and absurd interference with the press.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel have taken the initiative in the movement for increased missionary help to India, but their meeting last Thursday does not seem to have been very successful. Whether this be owing to the Tractarian complexion of the institution, or to the untimely demand for more bishops for India, it is difficult to say. The speeches of the Bishops of London and Oxford are ill-adapted to excite zeal or admiration. Both of them took care to put on their Church of England spectacles to look at the religious needs of our Indian empire. We hope that other missionary societies following in their wake will be less sectarian in their spirit, or there will be little hope of rousing the Christian Church to a sense of its responsibilities to India.

Some aspects of the education question have obtained prominent attention during the week. The Society of Arts, having cashiered Dr. Booth and his fellow examiners, held a meeting yester-

day, at which, in spite of Mr. Baines and the protests of the great body of the Yorkshire Mechanics' Institutions, Mr. Chester's scheme of examinations solely by printed questions, was carried. The probable result of this bureaucratic decision will be to nip in the bud a promising movement for stimulating adult education. We really cannot see why Dr. Booth and his mixed system were abandoned, except that they were too successful to please a little clique sitting in state at the Adelphi and Committee of Council office. The Senate of the Oxford University have finally adopted the scheme of middle-class examinations. Its leading provisions will be found described in another column, and it will be seen that all examinations on theological subjects are to be optional. The plan is still under the consideration of the governing body of Cambridge University.

The discussion respecting the Bank Charter Act is beginning in earnest, and promises to embrace the recent management of the Bank directors. Sir R. Peel's Act has been unequivocally condemned by the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce in a series of resolutions, one of which truly enough describes the existing issue of notes upon securities as “insufficient for the present requirements of commerce.” The advocates of a metallic currency will find themselves puzzled to account for the extraordinary panic in Hamburg, where business is at a stand-still, neither money nor discount to be had, and substantial firms falling daily. But, leaving the theoretical bearings of the monetary question, we are glad to observe that increased attention is being given to its moral aspects. At the meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, the chairman, Mr. Bushell, made a timely reference to the loose and reckless system of credit which obtains here as well as in America. He forcibly described it as having “raised up and fostered a daring and speculative spirit which has rendered even the legitimate and prudent operations of commerce, as carried on by the fair trader, both difficult and dangerous, and which has in no small degree tended to produce those periodical convulsions which involve whole communities in almost common ruin.” “This structure of credit,” he further said, “has now to be rebuilt; let us all earnestly inquire how and to what extent it can best be rebuilt to insure to the utmost extent stability and safety.” It will be a sad misfortune for the country if the currency question is allowed to set aside the moral lesson of the monetary crisis.

The reply of Lord Clarendon to the deputation on the French immigration scheme shows that our Government is fully alive to its importance, and that there is reason to hope that it will be abandoned by the Emperor of the French as soon as possible. In a practical letter on the subject in this morning's *Times*, Dr. Livingstone, who has not yet left our shores, conclusively says:—

It is not to be supposed for a moment that the present system of coercion will result in a radical cure of the evil. The cultivation by the Africans on their own soil of the raw materials of our manufactures and the influence of Christian civilisation alone will effect a permanent suppression of the slave trade. But all hope of this must be given up if the coast tribes are to be hounded on by Europeans to hunt down the defenceless inland inhabitants on the absurd pretence of promoting “free emigration.” It is no more true that Africans take delight in hunting, buying, and selling each other than that the English glory in hanging themselves in November.

The French Legislature has preceded the British Parliament in a short exceptional session. Of its proceedings we may learn something from some dry official record published a fortnight hence. From the far west of America, and far east of Asia there are rumours of war. The Mormons have thrown down the gauntlet to the Federal Government by destroying some ammunition wagons *en route* for Utah. Lord Elgin is preparing for an early attack upon, and occupation of Canton, in which he may be aided by a Russian as well as a French squadron. The entanglement of Chinese politics is indicated by the surmise of the *Times* correspondent that the Emperor would not experience unmixed dissatisfaction at hearing that Canton had been taken by the English.

## THE DOUBLE GOVERNMENT DOOMED.

We have now ground enough upon which to base a correct judgment of Sir Charles Wood's political sagacity and foresight, who, in introducing the measure of 1853 “to provide for the government of India,” would not hear of the delay requisite for the completion of inquiries then pending, but declared his preference for “even imperfect legislation at once, to any postponement of it.” His foregone purpose was sanctioned by a careless and subservient majority—but in little more than four years his handiwork has broken down. He was intent upon renewing, not for a term of years, but indefinitely, what



he himself designated as "the system of double government." This was, in fact, the one principle of his bill. He succeeded—not without being cautioned as to what might be the result. His five hours' defence of the East India Company was hardly brought to a close, when Mr. Bright read the Right Hon. President of the Board of Control, the following emphatic warning:—"If anything went wrong in India—if their treatment of the people should find them some morning in insurrection, let them consider what it would be to reconquer that country, or to be driven out of it." The dire alternative came in a different shape, perhaps, and at an earlier period, than was anticipated as probable—but it is not the less a solemn rebuke of hasty and superficial legislation on a question of such appalling magnitude.

Notwithstanding the confident assertion of the *Times* that the rule of the East India Company is to be transferred to the Crown during the ensuing session, there seems to be some doubt whether the Government have or have not fully made up their mind on the question. As public opinion now stands, however, there can be little fear as to what will be the ultimate issue. When no man who understands the matter can venture to say with certainty with whom the governing power in India really resides—in the Court of Directors, in the Board of Control, or in the Governor-General—it is quite clear that there can be neither unity of authority, nor efficient responsibility. The system which, in point of fact, enables Ministers to govern upwards of 150,000,000 of people under a convenient blind—in which the real governing power is not the ostensible—which reserves for Ministers the exclusive glory of success, and throws all the obloquy of misgovernment on the Company—and which, therefore, in the extremely cautious language of Mr. Halliday, "has somewhat the appearance of a sham"—is far too hollow and deceptive to withstand the fiery gaze which indignant public opinion is now turning upon it. The President of the Board of Control, who is in reality the sovereign power, is not theoretically responsible—the Court of Directors are practically irresponsible—the Governor-General, who is the servant of the latter, is bound to obey the former—and, as Mr. Disraeli very justly remarked, the contrivance is "cumbrous, divided, and tardy; and deficient in that clear, complete responsibility which is the essential source of all good government." The public are at length convinced that no good end is gained, and that much is lost, by allowing the Board of Directors to constitute what Mr. Cobden once described as "the screen from behind which the Board of Control issue their orders."

It is not necessary, therefore, to set up a plea of political delinquency against the Company, as a reason for their extinction. The Court may consist of unimpeachable men, and may be governed by the best of motives. It matters nothing. The object of their existence is fatal to all claims upon our consideration which may be put forward in their behalf. They are meant to act as buffers between public opinion and the Board of Control. They veil a despotism more absolute than that of the Russian Czar, and screen it from all accountability. They absorb and neutralise the force of indignation which such facts as the Afghan war, and the annexation of Oude, have a tendency to generate. They form a most extensive government, but under the imperious direction of a concealed sovereign power. They provide all the instruments and machinery of rule—but the rule is that of another. They carry on all the functions of government in India, but subject to an alien supreme will. Meanwhile, however, neither in Great Britain, nor in India, is their position generally understood. Men fire at them those shafts of censure which ought to be levelled against the Queen's Cabinet. They are placed as a target for this very purpose—to hide from public view the real mark, the true centre of power—and, on this account, if on no other, the time is come when the "sham" should be put an end to, once for all.

But while the Court of Directors is powerless for good, it is, whether consciously or unconsciously, voluntarily or involuntarily, the source of incalculable mischief. It formally retains the initiative of all executive and administrative government in India; and the exclusive civil service which, in bygone days, it moulded to its will, virtually shapes, determines, and applies, the policy of the Governor-General, and of his master at home. So long as the Company continues to exist, the civil service in India will be pervaded by the traditional spirit. To keep everything within their own management, and to interdict or discourage all European enterprise—to consider the collection of revenue the one great business of Government—and to absorb as large a proportion of that revenue as possible—appear to be the principles with which the Indian civil service is instinct. Hence, it is,

perhaps, the most costly in the world—hence, also, it is kept in order by no opinion but that of officials. Practically irresponsible—without motion to stimulate it—without apprehension of failure—the only wonder is, that it has worked so well as admittedly it has. But, at best, it is what may be called a low-pressure engine—moved, as a whole, by a very inferior range of ambition, and dependent almost entirely for the good it accomplishes upon the chance of splendid individual virtues. The sole public opinion by which it could ever be controlled, was that reflected by a free press; and how impatient it has been of that, and how eager to seize the first opportunity of destroying it, the Press Act of Lord Canning and his Council, and the direction in which its several provisions have been brought to bear, have borne unmistakeable testimony.

Now where, as the late Joseph Hume remarked, the ostensible home authorities—the Court of Directors—"are the protectors of the East India proprietors, and are responsible for the management of the revenues of India from which their dividends are paid"—where the civil service in the country itself recognises the collection of rent as their primary duty—and where the country thus manipulated is at once populous and poor—misgovernment becomes a fixed certainty. Without supposing that the men who take part in the administration of public affairs in the Eastern peninsula are worse than other men, more negligent, more vicious, or more callous, it is morally demonstrable that their rule must of necessity be oppressive, demoralising, and, in its actual effect, cruel. Because a government thus constituted, and thus administered, cannot afford, in such an empire as that of India, to discharge its functions efficiently. The expense of doing so is too great—the income which it collects for doing so is too small. To meet the demands of proprietors at home, and to provide on the most extravagant scale for the civil service abroad, has involved the Directors in constant pecuniary difficulties, and the most common mode of attempt to extricate themselves, has been the seizure of more territory, under one pretext or another. Whenever the Company's money engagements have been urgent, and their treasury low, the expedient of conquest or annexation has been resorted to, sometimes with, sometimes without, the assent of the Directors, but invariably for the same object—more cash. The expedient has uniformly failed; but it has as uniformly promised large results, and, of course, required a large army, and profuse military expenditure.

The one object, then, which the Government of India has been unable to do, at least, as now constituted, is precisely that one thing for which it ostensibly exists—it cannot afford to administer justice between man and man—it cannot afford to provide efficient protection for the peaceable against the lawless—the weak against the strong—industry against spoliation—freedom against force—life against murderous violence. It pretends to do this—but, on the admission of its own officials—it egregiously fails. Mr. Halliday confesses that in the province of Bengal, the oldest of the British settlements in India, heinous offenders are seldom brought to trial—that the criminal courts are so conducted as to insure the acquittal, rather than the conviction, of offenders—and that in the eyes of the natives, criminal justice is little better than a lottery, in which, however, we take leave to add, he who buys most tickets is pretty sure to win. As to the native police, nothing can well be worse. The late Torture commission has opened up one source of evidence—Mr. Halliday's celebrated minute another. Bribery, violence, the application of torture, collusion with thieves and murderers, and unblushing perjury, taint the entire body to such an extent that it has become a common saying, "Dacoitee (gang-robbery) is bad enough—but a police inspection is infinitely worse."

We are going, however, further into detail than we had intended. Our object is simply to trace the misgovernment of India to its own source—that of making the exaction of revenue the primary object of Government. This is the traditional policy of the East India Company—a policy derived from its commercial origin. It will continue to be the policy so long as the authority of Leadenhall-street exists—and if it be our desire to reconstruct the Government of our Indian empire on sounder principles, we must insist upon the extinction of the Company as a preliminary which cannot be dispensed with.

#### THE IMPENDING SESSION.

To-morrow Her Majesty will open the second session of the present Parliament in person. The times are serious enough—what, then, are we to expect? Of course, we have no other data on which to rest conjecture than such as are open to the rest of our countrymen—nor, indeed, shall we assume to foresee what in a very few hours will become matter of history. But, in the present instance, the great topics which will

claim consideration are so enforced by necessity, that it would be difficult to go far astray. The Bank Charter—India—Parliamentary Reform—these are the three grand questions with which the Legislature will be called upon to deal—and under the shadow of them, we fear, questions of minor interest, but which have long waited their turn for settlement, will be wholly lost sight of.

The Bank Charter question stands first, as having furnished the immediate occasion for calling Parliament together before Christmas. The severe monetary crisis from which we have not yet wholly recovered, invests the subject with a far deeper interest than, owing to its abstruseness, it has ordinarily been able to excite. For a brief period, therefore, currency discussions will doubtless have precedence—and the conduct of the Bank of England, and of the Joint Stock Banks, will pass under searching review. But we cannot anticipate that the Session will take its colour from this source, or that the Houses will devote any very large measure of their time to this department of Imperial policy. Inquiry will have to precede legislation—save in so far as an Act of Indemnity is concerned. We have only to hope that recent events will conduce to render the inquiry impartial—and that it will not be suffered to be carried on, as is too often the case, with a foregone conclusion in view. If our present monetary system be, as is alleged in its behalf, rigidly scientific, the more closely it is examined, the better for its reputation—if, on the contrary, it contains a flaw, it is to the interest of the country that its unsoundness should be demonstrated. Let us have a comprehensive and fair induction of all the facts—for until we have got that, nothing but empiricism will govern our conclusions. That, however, is work to be done in Select Committee.

India, of course, will claim a good portion of time, whether ministers have resolved to legislate at once, or whether they mean only to inquire with a view to future legislation. With regard to the merits of the question, we frankly declare our opinion that inquiry would be superfluous. The materials for forming a correct judgment are only too abundant. Why should we add to the voluminous evidence which is already on record—much of it, moreover, collected only four years ago? But while we think that the reference to a Select Committee of the question, whether or not it is expedient to continue the double government would be supererogatory, and believe that any man who wishes to solve that problem, has the means of doing so close at hand, we deprecate hasty and slap-dash legislation to give effect to the transference of Indian rule to the Crown. We cannot but be sensible that the step, necessary as we believe it to be, involves many questions of delicacy and difficulty; for example the disposal of patronage, and the adjustment of finance. How the step may be most wisely and safely taken—with what precautions against abuse—and under what engagements to the existing Company—may fairly claim to be considered in Select Committee; and in case it is thus referred, legislation could hardly commence before Easter, or perhaps, Whitsuntide. But if a measure, based on sound principles, and carefully wrought out in its details, be introduced immediately, on the responsibility of ministers, we see no valid objection to proceed with it at once, for it is a question which more than any other presses for an early settlement.

As to the question of Parliamentary Reform, we candidly admit that we are in no violent hurry. What the reputation of Lord Palmerston may demand is one thing, what the interests of the country require is another, and very different matter. If the noble lord were in earnest—if he had really set his heart upon amending our representative system—we believe there would be quite time enough to push through a bill this session. But inasmuch as we cannot, at least with our eyes open, give the noble lord that credit, we suspect that he will do no more than will admit of his saying that he has redeemed his pledge—will put forward a small and incomplete measure—carry it, if he can do so without serious resistance—or withdraw it as soon as by means of its introduction he has excited division among the ranks of Reformers. If, therefore, Lord Palmerston should attempt to postpone the question, on the plea that other matters have intervened of a more immediately urgent character, we know not that we should think it worth while to coerce him into instant action. But if, on the other hand, he submits a measure, we trust that the advanced Reformers, backed by the country, will take care that it be a good one, or, without a moment's hesitation, let the noble lord know that it shall not pass. We had much rather wait awhile, than accept a pottering compromise. We say nothing about the abolition of the Church-rates. It is a question, we fancy, which we shall do wisely to keep in our own hands.

These are the most obvious topics which will



come, in some shape or other, before Parliament during the ensuing session, and which, we hope, will stimulate the vigilance of constituencies. After all, perhaps, the main interest will centre in the proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—but what they are likely to be no one that we are aware of has yet presumed to guess. We wait for them with far more curiosity than faith.

#### PIEDMONT AND BELGIUM.

THESE minor constitutional states of Europe are just now passing through a crisis specially interesting to Englishmen. In each case the contest between ecclesiastical pretension and civil freedom has been adjourned from the pulpit and the press to the polling booth. Piedmont has now finished the electoral strife; and the final issue has not been so favourable to free institutions as appeared likely. The ministry of Count Cavour, the wise and able chief of the Liberal party, has still a majority in the Chambers, but it is considerably diminished. The clerical faction have worked with all the advantages to be derived from a ramified organisation and spiritual influence. Every town and every village has supplied them with an agent in the shape of a parish priest, while the bishops and other dignitaries of the church have, without regard to appearances, thrown themselves zealously into the conflict. The numerous army of priests, monks, and friars that swarm the land, and scarcely more than twenty years ago held it in spiritual bondage, felt they were fighting for something more substantial than a sentiment or a theory. Their craft—their pecuniary interests—are perilled by the spread of Liberalism. They know full well that Cavour and his coadjutors are quietly undermining the Papacy, and that full religious freedom means a termination of their ghostly authority. We are not, therefore, surprised to find that “the Church in danger” has proved a successful cry—that the Ultramontane section of the new Chamber has been increased to nearly sixty members or about one-third of the whole—that two of the Cabinet Ministers have been obliged to go to a second poll to secure their election—and that Della Margherita, the leader of the Papal party, was returned for no less than four places.

This temporary advantage is a sure sign of the success of Count Cavour's past liberal policy. With the ecclesiastical reactionists it has been a death-struggle; and the very circumstance that they have been obliged to seek to recover their supremacy by constitutional means, and by an appeal to public opinion, is in itself a proof of the altered position of the Romish Church in that country. Nor is it unlikely that the augmentation of their parliamentary power will hasten its ultimate decay. Was an exploded superstition ever resuscitated by appeals to reason? A free Parliament and a free press are necessarily subversive of ecclesiastical pretensions, which are hostile to both of them. However much the numbers and arrogance of the priest party in Piedmont may have been increased by the recent elections, reaction will set in as soon as the Chambers are assembled; a sense of common danger will unite the discordant sections of Liberals against the common foe, and arouse the nation to a fuller sense of the value of the institutions threatened by clerical agitators. Even before the elections were terminated, the dissensions of the Liberal party were in many places forgotten. In Turin, for instance, all shades of politicians in favour of progress made common cause against a dangerous and insidious foe, who had suddenly proved to be more powerful than had been expected; and, though in the provinces the rally came too late to affect the result, the frequent ovations to Liberal deputies and demonstrations hostile to the priests mark the current of national feeling. The result will, no doubt, be the more thorough consolidation of the free constitution which has been established in Piedmont. It is not unlikely that Count Cavour's government may find itself stronger, because better supported, with a working majority of about thirty, than it was with its more numerous body of adherents in the last Chamber.

It is impossible to forget the mighty issues of the great peaceful experiment now being worked out in Piedmont. So long as free institutions are in successful action in that state, the despotic power of neighbouring Italian Governments is endangered. The free ideas of Piedmont will overflow into the rest of Italy. No territorial limits, or jealous exclusion, or military force, can prevent the subjects of the Pope, of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and of Austria, from perceiving the advantages of constitutional government. We may not again soon witness any violent revolution in the Peninsula, but as soon as the population becomes inoculated with the love of freedom, these arbitrary Governments must either adapt their policy to the altered state of society, or be swept away. The priest party in Piedmont may well fight with desperation; for a free con-

stitution in that country is not only inimical to their spiritual pretensions, but a standing menace to the temporal power of the Head of their Church.

In Belgium the conflict between the civil power and ecclesiastical monopoly has reached a more advanced stage; showing even more clearly than in the case of Piedmont the inability of a priestly faction in the long run to turn free institutions into an instrument for spiritual bondage. At the last election the Ultramontane party obtained a large majority in the Legislature and a Ministry favourable to their reactionary policy. But no sooner did the Decker Cabinet propose, and the Chambers pass by a large majority, a measure giving religious corporations the power to acquire property and to receive bequests, independent of the state, than national opinion found other and more effectual means of expression, and the bill was swept away. The pro-Catholic Ministry for a time survived the blow, but the marked expression of public feeling at the October municipal elections obliged them to retire. Once more the appeal is made to the constituencies of the country, and in the next fortnight the issue will be decided. It is quite possible that M. Rogier, the head of the new Liberal Government, though a staunch and able statesman, may be driven from the helm by the active and unscrupulous efforts of his clerical opponents. By their influences they are able to bring to bear upon the constituencies of rural districts they may succeed in again returning a majority. But even this result would not insure the success of a retrograde policy. The Ultramontane leaders confess their defeat by announcing that the Charitable Institutions Bill will not be resuscitated. M. Decker and his colleagues may return to office, but they will scarcely again venture to become the champions of ecclesiastical monopoly. M. Rogier rightly describes as one of the constitutional basis of governments—“the integrity of the rights of the state, and the independence of the civil power.” It is now evident that any attempt to infringe this sound principle, even in so priest-ridden a country as Belgium, will only result in a conflict between town and country populations, and the eventual defeat of the latter.

#### Spirit of the Press.

The *Daily News* takes it for granted that Parliamentary Reform will form a topic in the Queen's speech, delivered to-morrow, and points out what may be the duty of Reformers in the matter—

Assuming that Lord Palmerston is now seriously persuaded of the policy of dealing with the question this Session, he has nevertheless both internal and external difficulties to encounter. Although the recalcitrant section of his Cabinet may have yielded so far as to agree to the insertion of a paragraph in the Queen's Speech, it cannot for a moment be expected that this section will accept the passage in the sense in which it is read from the Throne. On the contrary, the opponents of Reform in the Cabinet will give encouragement to every expression and manifestation of dislike at now introducing a measure, will sympathise with every wish for its further postponement, and will induce, by every agency in its power, other Lord Harry Vanes to entreat Lord Palmerston to withdraw for another year the subject from Parliament. In short, Lord Palmerston will, we may be certain, still be exposed to a great pressure from within to postpone the performance of his promise indefinitely, even after it has received a place in the Queen's Speech.

With this prospect, it is very necessary to keep up a counter-pressure on the Cabinet from without; not hostilely, not hypercritically, not mischievously, but in a spirit of earnestness, seriousness, and self-respect; not to a waste or disregard of public time or business in Parliament, but by making clear and evident to the Government, in other quite as obvious and suggestive ways, that the Parliamentary Reformers will not be party or privy to any sham or delusion, that Ministers may rely on their effective assistance and co-operation in considering and legislating on the question in a right spirit, and that their confidence and support are dependent on the mode in which the question is dealt with by the Cabinet.

The *Daily News* has now come forward as the defender of the East India Company, or at least argues that ample inquiry ought to precede the abolition of Leadenhall Street, “and before we entrust India entirely and solely to a Minister of the Crown for the time being.”

The undoubtedly great services of the East India Company alone require this formality; but when, in addition, it is for a moment considered that the task before us is vast and difficult beyond former example, that consideration by itself ought to induce Parliament to enter upon it with impartiality, moderation, and information. To destroy the East India Company without inquiry, and to defeat Parliamentary Reform, would be great feats for the Palmerston Cabinet in one Session. It will be the fault of the Liberal party if either be permitted. Full and impartial investigation into the constitution of the Government of India at home and in India is the reasonable and proper course. If for immediate purposes any temporary augmentation of the power of the Board of Control be required, well and good; that can be accomplished. Nothing more, nothing permanent, ought to be listened to without previous inquiry and full information.

One cannot but admire the ingenuity that identifies the continuance of the East India Company with the concession of Parliamentary Reform—a conces-

sion which the unrefined public will find it difficult to trace.

The *Times* with more reason endeavours to show that, though the power of the East India Company must now cease, the necessity arises not from the misgovernment of that body—“the Company may be truly said to have governed India with wisdom, humanity, and beneficence,”—nor from its bad and incompetently conducted administration, but for the following reason:—

Reform is necessary because this otherwise able administration was biased by traditions uninterruptedly descending from times of a different character, and because, owing to incomplete and partial interventions with its authority, the acting machinery of Government was so hampered as to lose half its power. . . . It would be hard to say what might not be expected of such men relieved from the fetters of tradition and supported by the authority and power of a responsible head. We now know that a comparatively small body of British troops will invest the Indian Government with what it never yet possessed—the power of the sword, and enable it to govern without deference to the extravagant pretensions of a mutinous caste. For the future we shall be rulers of India in our own right, and not merely by the sufferance of a Sepoy army. When to this fundamental reform has been added the abolition of the system by which political authority was frittered into fragments and political responsibility diluted to nothing, we may trust to see our Indian Government, invigorated and renewed, proceed with unchecked success in the improvement of the empire and the elevation of the millions committed to its charge.

The *Examiner*, after an elaborate investigation of the evidence furnished on the inquest held over the body of the late Mr. Stafford, M.P., comes to a conclusion similar to that hinted at by ourselves last week:—

Bowing profoundly, however, to such high medical authority as Sir Henry Marsh's, we cannot help observing that the man must have had an herculean constitution indeed, whose vital energies could have successfully combated all that poor Mr. Stafford went through, between the emetics, the bleedings, the opiates, and the novel remedy of the bastinado, itself, as Sir Henry Marsh confesses, the best possible measure and test of the violence of the preceding remedies. He may have had an unsound heart, physically speaking—how sound it was morally we gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity of testifying—but truly, after a perusal of the evidence, after reading Dr. Griffin's own statements, we can easily imagine a patient with the soundest set of internal organs that ever a human frame contained, having a tough struggle for his life under all the circumstances disclosed during this inquest. And yet we are told by our Limerick correspondent that it was a monstrous thing in Mr. Herbert to call for an investigation, and we are told by the coroner's jury that there was nobody to blame.

The Bank Charter Act has found an able and consistent defender in the *Spectator*. But our contemporary is by no means a champion of the “Old Lady of Threadneedle-street.” An elaborate article on “The Bank of England's Banking” opens thus ominously:—

We suspect that the more closely the conduct of the Bank of England during the moneyed difficulties preceding the late practical suspension of the Act of 1844 is examined, the more questionable it will appear; and that one of the main points really at issue will be the continuance of the Bank's privileges as a manager of the circulation.

After furnishing a good deal of evidence in support of this grave indictment, our contemporary says:—

The first conclusion from all this is, that Peel's Act has secured (up to this time) the convertibility of the note, which, considering the financial strain of the last four years, and the deviation of the Bank on the only point where it could deviate, might without that Act have been in jeopardy. The second conclusion is, that the proceedings of the Bank, and their reasons for them, should be very searching examined during the inquiry which it is assumed will take place as regards the suspension of the Act. If found culpable, a further inquiry should be entered into as to the propriety of removing the management of the issues from the Bank of England, and leaving it to stand before the world like any other joint-stock bank, with perhaps some curtailment of its power and privileges in other directions. . . . A Government department—Board—Commission, or what name you will—seems the only resource: but there is the obvious objection that the Board would be influenced by the Government, as Government in its turn would be influenced by “pressure from without.” If, however, the Bank is subject to influences of an equally potent but of a less patent and therefore a more mischievous kind, and pursues a line of conduct that compels the Government to tamper with the currency law, there does not seem much difference between them. A Government Board would have this advantage, that the responsibility would be distinctly limited and fixed. At present it is divided so that nobody is responsible. However, all we now say is—inquire.

In discussing the “Special Services” question, the *Spectator* asks how it is that the people will attend Exeter Hall and not the ordinary parish church:—

In the great building, only those clergymen are employed who are supposed to utter the truths and morals of Christianity with some degree of force that can reach the head and heart of the hearers. It is not generally observed that the churches of clergymen who possess those powers are deserted. If a Spurgeon can “draw” in his own chapel as well as in the Surrey Gardens, a Dale or a Villiers, a Caird or a Cumming, does not speak to “empty benches,” although it may be in a consecrated edifice. There is also another difference: the congregation in Exeter Hall, from the highest to the lowest, is more sure of finding comfortable and appropriate seats than those who enter churches but are not pew-renters. If it is not desirable to carry on the



Church service in the concert-room rather than in the church, perhaps it may be beneficial to the Establishment if its ministers study why it succeeds in the one although it continues to fail in the other.

M. Dupin, the new Procureur-General of the Empire comes in for the sarcasm of the *Leader* in an article on "A Venerable Convert." The following is a passage which will no doubt obtain for our contemporary the honour of being seized at the Paris railway station:—

We knew M. Dupin of old when he published his memoirs, a garrulous jumble of commonplace and conceit, exhibiting a nature without balance, a soul without nobility. Nicknamed "the Peasant of the Danube," he resembled in many respects the peasant of the French provinces. His common sense was rough and strong; he was cunning and tenacious; his wit was coarse; he was hardheaded and hardhearted, highminded by fits. We speak of him in the past tense. He is historically dead, but not like Napoleon's famous soldier, "for the honour of France;" France regrets his apostasy. But the profound legist who denounced tyranny in 1814 cannot sacrifice his convictions and himself without extorting a groan even from those who least sympathise with Orleanist pretensions. It was Dupin who, five years ago, wrote the letter of a stoic to Louis Napoleon; it is he who has so often lectured his countrymen on their want of virtue, and now it is M. Dupin at whom the cynic smiles and the political atheist shrugs his shoulders. Honest men mourn him; but baseness and indifference rejoice. After all, are the French, as Voltaire described them to be, a nation of valets? Will they sell themselves for wages, even at the age of seventy-five? Younger men might without compunction serve the empire. They have no reminiscences to defile, no oaths to forswear, no obligations to violate, no principles to disavow. They might pursue their ambition unashamed under the empire; but M. Dupin, who had exhausted honour, who had outlived dynasties, who had refused to wear the mantle of justice under a law-breaker—that he should recant is a shame to France and no honour to the empire. We do not begrudge the Empire the allegiance of M. Dupin.

The *Patriot* is rather surprised at the course pursued by the Bishop of London with respect to missions and bishops in India:—

The origination of a combined scheme of Christian education, on voluntary and non-sectarian principles, in the mind of the Secretary to the Church Missionary Society, and with the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury, appeared to promise fair; and, whether successful or not, it would have a tendency at least to preserve the balance of religious parties in India from disturbance.

It is implied that Bishop Tait is pursuing a temporising policy—

The good bishop admits that the Propagation Society wants a double quartet of Indian Bishops, although it forbears for the present the demand; and we notice that his lordship has not a word to say for any body of missionaries but his own. Had this avoidance of brotherly recognition been confined to the Bishop of Oxford, who followed, we should have understood it; but, in the most moderate of the bishops not of the Low-church party, it is ominous; especially when coupled with the announcement that, in this matter, the Propagation Society and the Church Missionary Society are acting together,—that Church Missionary Society which, while running with the hare in the matter of education, is thus seen holding with the hounds.

The *Patriot* thinks the Executive Committee of the Liberation of Religion Society, spoke out but just in time; and the Dissenting deputies will have a timely opportunity at their approaching meeting of following its example. "We must have a fight at least for religious liberty and religious equality in India."

## Foreign and Colonial.

### FRANCE.

The French Legislative Corps was opened on Saturday. M. Fould, Minister of State, read a brief speech from the Emperor, stating that the object of the meeting would be the verification of power and constitution of the Assembly, which would be adjourned to January 18, then to meet for the despatch of business. Count de Morny, the President, made a speech, in the course of which he referred to the happiness of presiding over an assembly "which discusses freely and conscientiously the law of the country." He went on to say,—

The establishments of credit and French commerce now prove their solidity and gather the fruit of their prudence. France, after three successive loans, after three years of scanty harvests, having followed up the execution of public works, having endowed Paris with wonderful monuments, is not touched with the disasters which afflict so many other States. All this indicates prodigious resources, and must give to the whole world a high idea of her power.

Let us hope that this crisis will be of short duration. The solicitude of the Emperor for the popular interests cannot fail to dissipate alarm; the Emperor must also rely upon us. Was it not we who seconded his efforts in days of difficulty? Did not we enthusiastically vote all the measures of public interest brought forward by his Government, and did we not communicate to the country the enthusiasm by which we ourselves were animated?

According to the official account, cries of "Vive l'Empereur" followed this speech.

The Emperor has taken up his winter residence at the Tuilleries. The season is expected to be very gay, several of the *vieux noblesse*, whose salons have been closed since 1830, having determined now to throw them open.

The explanation which M. Dupin has offered for his acceptance of an official post under a Napoleonic dynasty is said to have been given in a short sen-

tence he uttered in the presence of the Emperor when taking the oath of allegiance. "Sire, when a man has had the honour of being a magistrate, he desires to die in the magistracy." It is said that M. Dupin, although seventy-five years old, is perfectly fit for work. He comes of a long-lived family. His father, an honest vine cultivator at Clamecy, lived to the age of ninety-two, and his mother died at eighty-six.

The full Court of Cassation met on Saturday in state, for the installation of M. Dupin as Procureur-General, and of M. Vaisse, as one of the presidents, in the room of the late M. Laplaye-Barris. After the reading of the Emperor's decrees making the appointments, M. Dupin and M. Vaisse took the oaths; and M. Dupin, being called upon by the President, addressed the court. In the course of his remarks, after speaking of his former resignation as an act of conscience and not as a party movement, he said,—

It is well known, and I need not repeat it, that I have always belonged to France and never to any party. I, therefore, retired into private life in order to devote myself exclusively to the fulfilment of my duties as an executor. I have discharged this duty zealously and to the best of my ability. I have given to it more than five years of my life. My mandate is entirely accomplished. The spontaneous kind feeling of the Emperor has now sought me out in the solitude in which I had been left by death, has called me again amongst you, and has confided to me, for the second time, the performance of the duties of Procureur-General. After some further remarks, he said:—We will, therefore, act together, gentlemen, to assure for our country the due execution of the laws, a sound interpretation of them, and a due administration of justice—of that justice which, conjointly with religion, is, and must be, under all forms of government, the refuge of peoples and the most solid foundation of the stability of empires. It is by acting in this persuasion that we, in our respective functions, shall loyally serve the country and the Emperor.

A decree in the *Moniteur* raises M. Dupin, Procureur-general, and M. Cochelet, Councillor of State, to the dignity of senators.

The two Republican candidates for Paris, MM. Carnot and Goudchaux, and M. Henon for Lyons, have intimated their resolution not to take the oaths, nor, as a matter of course, their seats. The following is the laconic letter they have each addressed to the President of the Legislative Body:—

M. Le President.—The existing laws exact from members elected to the Legislative Body an oath to which I cannot subscribe. I have the honour to tender you my resignation.

With a view to prevent such refusal in future, it is said to be contemplated by the Government to propose that the present electoral law shall be so amended as that no individual shall present himself as a candidate to the electors without previously binding himself to take the oaths in case of election.

M. Daubigny, the Government candidate, has been elected in the Sarthe by an enormous majority. He polled 18,000 votes against 4,000 given to M. Jules Favre, who did not, however, make any personal canvass.

A dreadful accident took place on Sunday morning at the citadel of Vincennes. The interior of the tower over the entrance fell with a terrible crash, burying a whole military post in ruins. Sixteen bodies have been taken out of the ruins quite dead, and others are so frightfully mutilated that there is no hope of their recovery.

Both the Paris correspondent of the *Times* and the *Independence* state that a marked coldness exists at present between the Court and Rome in consequence of the resistance of the latter to the counsels of the French Ambassador, who had pointed out the necessity of no longer postponing the often-promised reforms.

### SPAIN.

A despatch from Madrid, states that the Queen, at ten o'clock on Saturday night, was delivered of a healthy little Prince. The Queen is in good health.

The Ecclesiastical Chamber is suppressed, and will henceforth be incorporated in the Royal Council.

### DENMARK.

The Scandinavian agitation appears to be gaining ground in Denmark. The party known by the name of the "Friends of the Peasants" hold more frequent open-air meetings, and receive adhesions and addresses. One of the latter, signed by 3,000 inhabitants of the Danish islands, declares that it supports the Scandinavian movement as a means of obtaining the agrarian law—that is to say, the conversion of lands farmed out into free properties.

### BELGIUM.

The elections commence on the 10th inst. The issue is doubtful. The priest, or Clerical party, have issued a manifesto full of complaints against the new Ministers; the most prominent of which is, that the Ministers, by the prompt dissolution of the Chamber, took away from the Conservatives the opportunity of carrying out their intention to withdraw the bill on Charitable Institutions. This bill, it may be remembered, was brought in by the late Ministry. It proposed to give religious corporations power to acquire property and to take bequests, and also to enable funds for the relief of the poor to be administered by trustees, instead of by the state. It was, in short, something like an attempt to repeal the Belgian law of mortmain. The violent disturbances that arose in all the great towns caused the King to prorogue the Parliament. The Clerical party now declare that they intended to withdraw the bill.

M. Rogier has replied to their manifesto in the official *Moniteur*. He rebuts its charges, and vindicates the right of the King to prorogue and dissolve the Chamber at his discretion. He defends the Ministers for advising it, by showing that if the late Minister could not go on although he had a majority, so much less could the present Minister. He says that his Government "has for its mission to preserve one of the constitutional bases of Governments and of modern society—the integrity of the rights of the state, and the independence of the civil power. This is now one of the first duties of the Government, and rendered still more pressing by the recent discussions which have so warmly excited the country. The Clerical party are putting forth their strength and great influence, especially in the rural districts, to defeat the Liberals."

### NAPLES.

The Neapolitan Government has relaxed its rule in the case of the English prisoners at Salerno. Permission being given by the King, the Rev. Mr. Pugh, chaplain of the British Legation, went to Salerno. His report is, that he found the men in good health, comfortably and cleanly housed; that they themselves made no complaint of ill-treatment; but they dwelt much upon their incarceration as a great hardship, and on their being cut off from all communication with their friends. But, says the *Daily News*, this favourable report does not touch the question at issue—

Which is, that British subjects have been imprisoned almost for five months without trial; that they have been denied all intercourse with their friends or countrymen; that this privilege, not denied, and therefore accorded by the law, has been refused even to the only British authority in Naples, and at the special request of the British Government; and that after eleven of the crew have been liberated, the two English engineers are still detained, though the circumstances under which they were taken on board the *Cagliari* were precisely similar.

### ITALY.

The elections for Piedmont are now over. Between fifty and sixty nominees of the High Church party have been returned; while the ultra-Liberals count fifteen or sixteen representatives in the new Chamber. Each of the extreme sections claims a victory over the central party which supports the administration of M. Cavour, because in some few instances their candidates have been preferred to more cautious and undemonstrative competitors. The Ministerialists are set down at 120. Making every allowance for the defection of waverers and trimmers, the Ministerial majority cannot be set down at less than from twenty-five to thirty in a chamber, which contains two hundred members. To show the closeness of the contest, it is remarked that General La Marmora was defeated at one place and elected at another; that Lanza, Minister of Instruction, and Ratazzi, Minister of the Interior, were compelled to go to a second poll. Della Margherita, the eminent antagonist of the ministers, was elected for four places. The Turin correspondent of the *Daily News* says—

The situation of affairs is therefore very serious, and the whole country is deeply concerned about it. The general cry now raised is that we have been taken by surprise. The clerical party have been at work, it is said, in an underhand manner, and as if were like conspirators; the result of their long-continued and secret intrigues has become apparent on election-day. Everywhere the parish-priests have been seen to come up at the head of the rustic electors, by whom they were implicitly followed. Property is extremely divided in the kingdom of Sardinia, so that mere peasants possess the electoral qualification; and the clergy, desiring to retain the population of the towns, have preferred to exercise their arts upon the most ignorant portion of the rural inhabitants.

### TURKEY.

The movement of Turkish troops towards the Danube continues. Ten battalions, forming an effective force of from 6,000 to 7,000, have been concentrated near Widdin. This movement was ordered immediately on the receipt of the news of the attempt to assassinate the Prince of Serbia.

The new regulations respecting the navigation of the Danube are not to be in force until the 1st of January.

A memorandum has been drawn up by Reschid Pasha, claiming for Turkey the right and the duty to keep up lighthouses on the Turkish coast. The Ambassadors have protested.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* alludes to a note said to have been addressed by the Porte to the other Powers, intimating to them that in consequence of the state of the Danubian Principalities it may become necessary to move a body of troops to the Danube.

Great benefits are expected to flow from the administration of Omar Pasha in the province of Bagdad. His predecessor did much towards developing the resources of that interesting region, which includes the navigation of the Euphrates down to the Persian Gulf. Omar Pasha is ably seconded by Colonel Mussoud Bey, who recently visited Manchester. Omar Pasha embarked on the 16th ult. The army of Anatolia is to be reduced by 10,000 men, who will be sent to Constantinople by way of Trebizonde in detachments of 500 men each.

### AMERICA.

Advices from New York are to the 17th ult. Business continued to improve, money was abundant, and rates unchanged; call loans readily negotiated at 7 per cent. Stocks still active, and rising, averaging from 1 to 10 per cent. on all descriptions.



One writes, remarkable for the general prudence of his views, observes,—

"I am afraid the suspension of the Borough Bank of Liverpool will cause the suspension of Dennistoun, and that this month will be a bad one in England. After this month payments will run off very fast, and people are now beginning to remit again. The worst is over on this side, whatever failures may take place in Europe." It is likewise mentioned that the internal exchanges were all improving, that produce was coming forward more freely, and that negotiations could now be effected with New Orleans, so that cotton could be sold, and debts thus be collected from the South. All the City Banks in New York had regained a strong position, and arrangements were in progress with the country banks of the State for a joint and early resumption. "Money," it is added, "will be very cheap here this winter, as every one is getting out of debt as fast as possible, and hardly any one has courage to make new engagements."

The New Orleans banks have resumed payment.

The working men's demonstrations at New York were dwindling away to nothing, and the majority of those assembled seemed to attend merely for the purpose of enjoying the fun created by the eccentricities of Madame Rankin. The military guard had been withdrawn from the New York Custom House, and returned to their quarters.

Lord Napier had publicly notified through the British Consul that subscriptions on behalf of the Indian Relief Fund would be received.

The Mormons are reported by the New York papers to have committed their first overt act of treason against the federal authorities by the seizure of the government provision trains, and it is said that a Cabinet meeting had been called at Washington on the subject. Brigham Young had issued a proclamation declaring martial law in Utah, and forbidding the federal troops from entering without his leave. The language of this proclamation is emphatically in hostility to the authority of the United States, and was regarded at Washington as a virtual declaration of war. The new expedition can hardly be expected to start before Spring, for winter has already set in on the line of march. But it is now settled that Mormonism as a political institution must cease to exist in this republic.

It was rumoured that the filibuster Walker was probably gone to St. Domingo instead of Nicaragua. Numbers were preparing to follow him from New York, Orleans, &c. Government had ordered revenue cutters to pursue him. The Navy Department expresses a confidence that the filibusters will be intercepted.

The new Government of Nicaragua and its new minister had been recognised at Washington.

A treaty had also been signed guaranteeing the freedom of the transit route to all nations.

It is asserted that Lord Napier has advised the Government of Costa Rica not to make any grants of concessions pending the arrival in Central America of Sir William Gore Ouseley.

The Kansas Convention had adjourned, after having passed a separate clause sanctioning slavery. No part of the constitution was to be submitted to the people, but the whole sent direct to Congress.

#### AUSTRALIA.

The *Sinla* has arrived at Suez with 299,538*l.* in Australian gold, much later advices from the colonies, and the missing mail of the *Emeu*—110 boxes, expected on the 6th. Her dates are—Sydney, Oct. 11; Melbourne, Oct. 16; K. G. Sound, Oct. 22; Gallo, Nov. 6; Aden, Nov. 14.

Sydney revenue continues on the increase. Imports of gold dust amount to 10,407 ounces for the 1st of October. Markets steadier. Wool is firm. Tallow quiet.

The Lands Bill, passed by the Melbourne Assembly, has been rejected by the upper house, but the Haines Ministry had determined not to resign. The Bill to abolish State Aid to Religion was rejected by a majority of one. The report of the select committee on railways had been adopted. Two trunk lines were to be constructed, and loans on debentures to be raised. A license-tax of 10*s.* per month per head had been imposed on the Chinese, three members of the Legislature only dissenting. The gold received by escort at Sydney during the quarter ending the 30th of September was 32,803 ounces, against 28,252 ounces last year. Trade continues excessively dull. Wool in good demand, at 2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per pound. Tallow, 50*l.* to 52*l.* per ton; beef, 46*l.* to 48*l.* Freights unaltered.

#### CHINA.

##### PREPARATIONS FOR THE CAPTURE OF CANTON.

The *Daily News* correspondent, writing from Hong Kong, under date Oct. 16, says:—

The arrangements of Lord Elgin are pretty well made up. The delay caused by his lordship's trip to India has turned out somewhat fortunate, inasmuch as the failure of the Russian envoy to open any communication with the Emperor at Peking has saved our ambassador the chagrin of a similar, perhaps worse, reception. The Emperor has declared his imperial will to see no representative of any barbarian power. All chance of negotiation having been cut off, Lord Elgin has concerted measures with his Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief for the assault and capture of the city of Canton; this important post in our hands, the Emperor may be induced to change his mind. As far as I am able to learn, it would appear that the Admiral has arranged with the whole available force to move up to Canton on the 31st of the current month, and it is said that the French forces will co-operate; indeed, it is thought that the Russian Admiral Pontiatine will also offer his aid, to convince the Court at Peking that the "barbarians" are not only in earnest but acting in unison.

Lord Elgin is living on board the *Arcturion*, which vessel will accompany the fleet up to Canton; the naval and diplomatic powers being close at hand.

From the Shanghai letter of the *Times* correspondent, dated Oct. 7, we extract the following:—

Canton is being fed by rice and peas and pulse despatched hence, and from Ningpo and Amoy. There is a movement also of soldiers and money southward. Pek Kwei, the Governor of Canton, under Yeh, who is Governor-General of the province, in returning from Peking to his city has been levying contributions and enlisting troops. My letters from Swatow tell me that he lately passed through that port, where so large an unrecognised commerce is carried on, and took the opportunity of squeezing the Chinese merchants there.

The emperor would be exceedingly disgusted to hear that Canton was in the hands of a rebel chief; I am not sure that he would experience unminged dissatisfaction at hearing that it had been taken by the English. Until it has been taken he certainly will not make a peace.

Lord Elgin has abandoned all intention of now proceeding even to the Peiho. We shall have our 1,500 marines about the beginning of December, and perhaps a few repentant Bengalese, and then, I suppose, "we shall see what we shall see." The Russian Plenipotentiary is here, and impresses every one who converses with him as a man of great ability. He was not allowed to land at the mouth of the Peiho. He reports the river to be fortified by long lines of forts and some round towers, and he found 13 feet of water upon the bar at full flood. Since his visit to the Peiho he has been to Japan. He is of opinion that a revolution is taking place in the policy of this people, and that they will soon be as anxious for foreign trade and intercourse as they have hitherto been jealous of it. They are navigating the steamer given them by the Dutch with a Japanese crew—engineers and stokers included, all are Japanese.

A St. Petersburg letter informs us that the official journal confirms the account already given that the relations of Russia and China have become unfriendly, in consequence of the Government of Peking having refused to receive the Russian ambassador. It declares that not only has China violated existing treaties, but she has carried her insolence so far as to place herself in opposition to the whole of Europe. The article states that serious events may be expected to take place in China, and its tenor indicates that Russia will not remain a passive spectator of what is going on.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A telegram from St. Petersburg announces the close of the navigation.

A society of students, at Berlin, suspected of having a political object, has been suppressed.

The Pope has issued a bull authorising the substitution of the word "emperor" for that of "king" in the French prayer-books.

The once formidable Kaffir Chief Magua, better known as Macomo, is in prison at Alice, for the offence of being found in the Cape Colony without a pass.

There is a very large amount of sickness at Berlin at present: when winter sets in there is generally a good deal of illness, but this year it is much greater than usual. Among the sufferers is the venerable Humboldt.

It is stated that a telegram has been received in town from Constantinople announcing the departure of Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe from that capital en route for England. The *Observer* says that it is only temporary leave of absence.

A considerable number of pilgrims arrived at Beyrout on the 3rd of November from Mecca; more than 10,000 had already passed through that place—a greater number than was before seen. A great mortality had prevailed among them.

The last accounts from Hong Kong, says the *Pays*, mention a report which unfortunately appears correct, and according to which persecutions have by order of the mandarins commenced against the Roman Catholics in several of the provinces of China.

The population of Italy is at present about as follows:—Sardinia, 4,776,034 souls; the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, 4,916,347; Italian Tyrol, 495,204; Canton of Ticino, 129,313; Duchy of Parma, 511,969; Duchy of Modena, 606,139; Grand Duchy of Tuscany, 1,817,166; Papal States, 3,100,000; and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, 8,616,922. Thus the whole population of Italy is about 24,000,000 souls.

#### THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT—BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

The Queen will open Parliament to-morrow in person.

The *Times* of Friday, at the close of an article censuring the East India Company for the slow transport of troops to India, contained the following important announcement:—"The double Government, which is the type of obstruction and circumlocution, has had its day, and must now give way to something better suited to the present time and to actual wants. We are happy to say that as soon as Parliament meets for the despatch of general business the total abolition of the Company's Government will be proposed by Ministers. India will be brought immediately under the control of the Crown and Parliament, with such a machinery of administration as shall be thought conducive to its welfare. The greatest dependency of the empire will receive the benefits of direct Parliamentary supervision and direct Ministerial responsibility."

The semi-official *Observer* declares this statement to be premature. The matter has been discussed in cabinet councils but not decided. All will depend upon the House of Commons, and the best thing to do, says the Ministerial print, would be to put the subject in the hands of a committee.

It is stated that the Government will not bring forward any financial measures until February. All questions regarding a funding of Exchequer-bills, or

a loan in any shape, are therefore for the present set at rest.

The *Daily News* has also an announcement respecting the coming session:—"No time will, we are glad to state, be lost in again bringing the question of the admission of the Jews into Parliament under the consideration of the Legislature, Lord John Russell having undertaken, with the entire concurrence of Lord Palmerston, at once to lay a Bill for the removal of this last relic of religious intolerance on the table of the House of Commons."

It is understood that the Address, in answer to the Speech from the Throne, will be moved in the Commons by Mr. Wykeham Martin, member for West Kent, and seconded by Mr. Akroyd, member for Huddersfield.—*Morning Post*.

#### Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Court remains at Windsor in quietude. On Saturday, the Prince Consort, with Prince Frederick William of Prussia, went out shooting. The Count of Paris and the Duke of Chartres arrived from Richmond to shoot with the Prince, and returned again in the evening. The Marquis of Lansdowne, the Countess of Shelburne, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, and the Right Hon. T. Pemberton Leigh, who have been on a visit, left Windsor in the forenoon. To-morrow the Queen comes to Buckingham Palace, to be present at the opening of the session, and returns to Windsor Castle the same evening. On the Saturday following, the Court will leave the Castle for Osborne, Isle of Wight; there to remain until a few days before Christmas; the Court will then return to Windsor for the Christmas holidays. Under the present arrangements Prince Frederick William of Prussia will in a few days take his departure for Berlin, with the intention of returning again to England, and joining the royal circle at the Castle during the Christmas festivities.

The youthful sailor Prince—his Royal Highness Prince Alfred—has during the last week given a series of dinners to the captains and commanders of the several men-of-war at Portsmouth, at his residence at Alverbank, near Gosport.

There have been several Cabinet Councils during the week.

The Duke of Newcastle, while hunting with Lord Scarborough's hounds last week, was thrown from his horse, and his shoulder was dislocated in the fall. Medical assistance was promptly rendered, and on the next day he was able to attend to his duties as Lord-Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire.

Mr. William Deedes has announced himself as a candidate for the seat for East Kent, vacated by the resignation of Sir Edward Dering.

Lady Havelock and daughters arrived at Bath on Wednesday, on a visit to a relative.

The Garter vacant by the death of Earl Fitzwilliam has yet to be appropriated, and the Dukes of Somerset and Newcastle have each been named as being likely to be recommended to the Queen by the Premier for this decoration.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has granted the dignity of Baronet to Major-General Archdale Wilson of Delhi, and Major-General Henry Havelock of Lucknow. Mrs. Neill to be Lady Neill.

The *Daily News* understands that the Directors of the East India Company propose an annuity of 1,000*l.* a-year to General Wilson, and two pensions of 500*l.* a-year to the nearest surviving relatives of the late Generals Nicholson and Neill. In the case of Nicholson the pension will accrue to his mother, and in the case of Neill to his widow.

Dr. Livingstone was to have embarked for Portugal on Thursday at Southampton in the Peninsular mail packet. The last advices from Lisbon, however, convey so fearful a representation of the ravages of the epidemic there that the Doctor has thought right to postpone his visit to that capital.

*Le Nord* and other foreign journals have repeatedly stated that the British Government was recruiting on the Continent. The *Morning Post*, in conspicuous type, declares on "the best authority" that the statements are "false and groundless." "The English Government has not sanctioned the enlistment of any foreigners." "We have, indeed, received from almost every state in Europe offers of assistance in the shape of men; but, however pleasing this proof of their sympathy, it has been determined from the first that the Indian mutiny should be suppressed by English arms only."

There is no probability of Mr. Cobden's return to Parliament at present. He peremptorily refuses to be put in nomination. A party of gentlemen, who were anxious to start him as a candidate for Reading, have been informed that circumstances of a family nature preclude him from seeking a seat in the Commons, and would preclude his acceptance of a seat, even if elected without the necessary contest.

#### Miscellaneous News.

THE LADIES' NEGROES' FRIEND SOCIETY.—The November meeting of this society was lately held at Edgbaston, several ladies being present for the first time. The business on the books having been disposed of, the attention of the meeting was called to the disastrous effects resulting from the measure of the Emperor of the French to obtain labourers from Africa for his West India possessions. Chiefs who have encouraged their people to engage in commerce, and to supply palm oil to the markets, have met in Abbeokuta and proclaimed that "nothing shall be bought and nothing sold;" that a transgression of this and like orders shall be punished with death. Slave hunts were being planned and hindrances to mis-



monary efforts multiplied. The late high price of sugar having stimulated the Cuban slave trade, it is the more to be deplored that this French emigration, for which men must be obtained by purchase, should have been set on foot. It is important to bear in mind Dr. Livingstone's opinion that the African slave trade would cease entirely if not carried on under cover of the American flag, and also his conviction that the people of Africa should be employed to cultivate the products of their own rich land, instead of being transplanted to another hemisphere. Highly interesting accounts of fugitive slaves were read, and an appeal for help was made for schools in a parish in Jamaica, where the cholera was particularly rife during the recent visitation.

**NEW PROCESS OF BREAD-MAKING.**—Some months back it was mentioned that a new process for bread making, patented by Dr. Daughlish, which was alleged to effect great results, by preventing the chemical changes and waste inseparable from the process of fermentation, was about to be tested in the large establishment of Messrs. Carr and Co., at Carlisle. It is now affirmed that the method has been brought into perfectly satisfactory working, and that it will forthwith be introduced. According to the representations made, and which most probably will soon be extensively verified, or disproved, the following are the advantages to be obtained:—1. There is a saving of the whole of the waste caused by fermentation, which averages fully ten per cent. Thus ten per cent. more bread is made out of a sack of flour than by the old process. 2. The process, instead of occupying eight to ten hours, is completed in half an hour. 3. The cost of machinery and gas is less than that of yeast used in the old process. 4. The dough requires scarcely any handling to form it into loaves. 5. The bread is absolutely pure. It is simply flour, water, and salt. Finally, should the whole of the bread in the kingdom be thus made, a saving would be effected of an amount equal to our entire importations of foreign wheat.—*Times*.

**THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE IN COUNTIES.**—A new Parliamentary return, gives the number of electors on the registers of counties in England and Wales. It appears that in the counties a large proportion of the voters are non-resident, and another remarkable fact noticeable in the return is the number of county electors who remained unpolled at the last general election. Thus, in Bedford, there were 640 voters polled; in Berks, 622; in Cambridge, 346; in South Derby, 377; in South Durham, 370; in South Essex, 987; in Huntingdon, 282; in Leicester (North), 389; and in Lincolnshire (North and South), 291 and 417. These electors, however, are recorded as non-resident. The largest county constituency in England appears to be that of the West Riding of Yorkshire, which numbers 37,513 electors, of whom as many as 34,370 are resident. The smallest constituency is that of Rutland county, which numbers only 1,822 electors, and of these 751 are non-resident. The number of electors in some other counties is as follows, viz.:—Middlesex, 14,977; Lancashire (North), 12,352; Lancashire (South), 20,460; East Somerset, 10,592; South Stafford, 11,202; East Suffolk, 5,907; West Surrey, 3,920; West Sussex, 2,941; North Leicester, 3,899; Westmoreland, 4,168; South Warwick, 3,522; North Warwick, 6,832; East Worcester, 6,065; The North Riding of York, 12,238; the West Riding (as already stated), 37,513; Bedford, 4,232; Bucks, 5,353; Berks, 4,836; Herts, 6,661; Hereford, 7,330; South Devon, 9,625; East Cornwall, 2,661; and North Chester, 6,693, &c.

**ROMAN CATHOLICS AND THE PATRIOTIC FUND.**—Dr. Cullen has replied to Lord St. Leonards on the subject of the Patriotic Fund, by publishing a pamphlet, described as an "enormous mass of type and paper," a "summary" of which alone fills five columns of an Irish journal. So far as extracts furnish a means of judging of its substance, it appears that Dr. Cullen stands fast upon his original ground, and renews in strong language his condemnation of the endowment out of the fund of schools where the teaching is most dangerous to Catholic children. "In conclusion," he says, "I beg to state, that many Catholics have assured me of their willingness to contribute to the Indian fund, if measures be adopted to protect the poor children of Catholic soldiers against the dangers of proselytism. Perhaps the appointment of some Catholic noblemen and gentlemen to take part in the central Committees in London and Calcutta, with the view of superintending the interests of those children, would remove all apprehensions and satisfy public anxiety."

**ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.**—On Friday morning the 199th half-yearly meeting of this charity was held at the London Tavern, the president, Mr. John R. Mills, in the chair. The report stated that the health of the children continues to be good; that the schools are in excellent order, and the educational departments well sustained. The head master, Mr. W. F. Tarlton, having gone to New Zealand, Mr. Saville, late of Carr's-lane School, Birmingham, had been appointed in his stead. The present number in the schools was 161 boys; 74 girls; 25 were to be added as the result of the election that day. Fifty children will be admitted in the school in 1858. Some of the old scholars have formed an association for raising contributions, and have, during the last few months, paid over to the treasurer the sum of twenty-five guineas, and much more may be expected from that source. They have also formed an association for the relief of their school-mates, who may be in sickness and distress, and one of their number has attempted to form a Bible class for the youth among them. The committee have been compelled to seal a power of attorney for the sale of 713l. 5s. 9d. Consols since the last report, to carry on the general operations of the charity. The report having been

adopted, auditors were appointed, and after a vote of thanks to the chair, 25 children were elected into the school out of a list of 110 candidates. After the meeting, Mr. Soul, the secretary, announced that Lord John Russell had consented to preside at the next anniversary festival of the charity, which would take place on the last Thursday in February.

**PARLIAMENTARY REFORM IN THE PROVINCES.**—The Reformers in several boroughs appear likely to take specific and independent action, and thus we read of two movements in Lancashire—one in Preston, where what is called the Reform Manifesto of Guildhall Coffee-house has been approved; the other at Manchester, called by the Chartists. At the latter an unsuccessful attempt was made by one of their number to dissuade them from joining the movement, and to go for nothing less than the "six points," but the common sense of the meeting prevailed, and resolutions were agreed to, approving of union with the middle classes upon one point, while still vindicating the wider objects of the Charter.

**ANOTHER VICTIM OF OVERWORK.**—Some time ago much regret was occasioned in the literary world by the death of the Rev. James Smith, editor of the *Family Herald*. That publication, apart from its general interest, was distinguished by a kind of original talent which would never have been looked for in so cheap a magazine. He was an essayist of a high order. Under his management its circulation rose to about a quarter of a million. Mr. Smith left the ministry of the Church of Scotland to get, as he said, "a larger pulpit and a larger audience," and he certainly maintained in his writings a high moral tone; while there was not unfrequently a direct assertion of religious truth, yet conveyed with so much brevity and judgment as not to repel minds unfriendly to such considerations. He was the author of a work of much ability, entitled "The Divine Drama." It now appears, from a letter by his brother, Robert Angus Smith, in the *Statesman* of Saturday last, that he was one of that growing class who—especially in occupations of mental toil—are being sacrificed prematurely by want of relaxation. His brother says:—"He died of a disease by which perhaps you and I both, as workers in regions where nerves are often strained, may most readily be attacked. His nervous system was exhausted by work. At no time, from the commencement of the *Family Herald* to his death at the beginning of this year, did any one but himself write the leading article; and, indeed, I may say that all his life he scarcely had a holiday."

**THE PARTIAL LAUNCH OF THE LEVIATHAN.**—A third and successful attempt was made on Saturday partially to launch the *Leviathan*, which is now considerably advanced on her way to the water. The operations commenced about a quarter past ten, under the direction of Mr. Brunel, the engineer, and Captain Harrison. Their first efforts were directed to get the head of the ship in a line with the stern, the fore part being about 25 inches in advance of the stern towards the water. The hydraulic presses were applied, and in less than a minute she began to move, and in the course of half an hour she had got into a straight position, having moved rather more than 2 feet forward. The more difficult task of forcing her down the ways, or launching her, was then commenced. The operations were continued until half past four, by which time the ship had moved altogether 15 feet 4 inches forward, and 13 feet aft, having travelled equally stem and stern. On Monday the vessel was again moved to the extent of about 15 feet, making the vessel's whole progress for the two days 36 feet forward and 34 feet 10 inches aft. From about one o'clock she appeared to be immovable, notwithstanding that the rams were strained to their highest point of pressure, and so these unavailing efforts continued until three o'clock, when a report as loud as that of a cannon announced that another item was about to be added to the long catalogue of accidents and mishaps. On examination it turned out that in this instance the cylinder of the pump itself had burst, the pressure of the water having split iron seven inches thick, as if it had been a crystal goblet. If the vessel can be got but thirty feet lower down on the ways she will have six feet immersion at high water, and this, it is alleged, will lighten the pressure on the ways by no less than 3,000 tons. The remainder of Mr. Brunel's task will then be comparatively easy.

**THE CASE OF MRS. WILLS, THE VICTIM OF THE DOUBLE MARRIAGE.**—It will be recollected that this unfortunate lady was placed in the infirmary of Lambeth parish, to await the capture of her husband, John Blair Wills, or James Fenton Wills, his brother. This, it is now feared, is hopeless, and Mrs. Wills is left in a state of destitution, being solely dependent on her mother, who is merely housekeeper to a gentleman at Bath. Last week Lord Raynham called at the Lambeth infirmary, and, after an interview with Mrs. Wills, and subsequently with her mother, his lordship has agreed to allow the former 10s. a week from the funds of a society with which he is connected. The Marchioness of Townshend has since called and seen Mrs. Wills.—*Observer*.

### Law and Police.

**CHURCH PATRONAGE.**—A point of considerable importance to the patrons of church livings was decided on Wednesday by the Court of Queen's Bench. The settled law is, that where an incumbent of a living in the gift of a private patron is appointed to a bishopric in the United Kingdom, the next presentation to the vacant benefice belongs of right to the Crown. The question now decided was whether, in the case of the bishopric being a colonial one, the same right was reserved to the Crown. The court

decided that it was not, and that the right remained in the private patron. The question was between the Crown and Eton College, and arose out of the Rev. Mr. Harpur being appointed to a bishopric in New Zealand.

**THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.**—In the Bankruptcy Court, on Thursday, the hearing of the Royal British Bank case was adjourned for the result of the trials of the directors in February next. Mr. Linklater made a statement of the present position of the Bankruptcy affairs, which holds out considerable hope of the shareholders being shortly relieved of their liabilities, at the same time that the creditors will be satisfied.—The various defendants to be prosecuted by the Crown had obtained rules, returnable on Wednesday, asking for a postponement of the trials, on the ground of want of time to prepare the defence. On Wednesday, the prosecution consented to these rules being made absolute. The trials will therefore not take place till after Hilary Term,—"when the Judge would have a full month before him," remarked Lord Campbell, causing a burst of laughter.

**EMBEZZLING GOODS.**—At the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday, John Marks, Samuel Marks, and Abraham Simmons, were indicted on a charge of concealing and embezzling goods which were in the possession of John Marks after he had been declared a bankrupt. An attempt had been made to carry off a large amount of the property really belonging to the creditors of John, who was a coach-maker in Long Acre; the other prisoners assisted in the scheme. But a technical point was raised in favour of Samuel Marks and Simmons—could they be prosecuted as principals? This objection was reserved; in the mean time, each convict was sentenced to eight years' penal servitude.

**ROBBERY AT A WESLEYAN CHAPEL.**—At the Lambeth police-court on Monday, Edward Benjamin, a well-dressed young fellow, was charged with stealing from the person of Mrs. Ann Rice, the wife of a respectable tradesman, a purse containing 16s. 6d. The prosecutrix deposed, that on leaving the Wesleyan chapel, Brixton-hill, on the previous evening, she was met at the door by the prisoner and another young man, both of whom were forcing their way into the chapel, and the prisoner inquired if the service was over. The prisoner pushed against her with such force that she suspected his motive, and as soon as she could put her hand to her pocket, she missed her purse, and pointed out the prisoner as the person who had taken it. The prisoner pleaded guilty. He also expressed a wish that his worship would deal with him under the Summary Justice Act; but Mr. Elliot determined to send him for trial, and remanded the prisoner, to give time for the necessary inquiries into his character.

**MANUFACTURING PAPER WITHOUT A LICENCE.**—A case was tried on Friday in the Court of Exchequer, in which the Attorney-General sought to recover penalties from Mr. William Barry for manufacturing paper without licence, in his paper mill at Rumsey. The pulp, from which the material manufactured by defendant is produced, is made from pieces of leather or hide, and it was contended by his counsel that consequently defendant's production is not paper, but parchment, to which it bears a great resemblance, and as the duty was taken off parchment the defendant was not bound as required by the Crown to take out a licence. Several witnesses were examined for the Crown, whose evidence went to show that the material produced by Mr. Barry is paper and not parchment or vellum. After some discussion, Baron Bramwell, by whom the case was tried, directed the jury, with the consent of counsel on both sides, to find a verdict on the question of law for the Crown, leaving the defendant at liberty to move to change it into a verdict for him, and also leaving the defendant at liberty to move for a new trial on the ground that the question of fact should also have been left to the jury. The jury found a verdict, accordingly, for the Crown for one penalty of 100l.

**DISINTERING HUMAN REMAINS.**—A school is about to be erected adjoining the Catholic chapel in Moorfields; the site is part of the graveyard, and it was necessary to remove a mass of human remains. It is alleged that a large quantity of the bones disinterred has been sold by workmen to dealers in marine stores. The City Solicitor immediately summoned before the Lord Mayor the responsible parties—Mr. Piper, the builder, and Mr. Young, the architect, who have control over the operations. These gentlemen knew nothing of the outrage; and when they appeared at the Mansion House, the summons was adjourned that the workmen might be traced. When the case was again heard on Monday, Mr. Mitchell, inspector of the city police, Dr. Letheby, and other witnesses, deposed to the great quantity of human remains which was exposed in the burial ground, and the sickening and dangerous character of the effluvia which arose from them. It was admitted that Messrs. Piper and Young, when the nuisance was complained of, did everything that was suggested to obviate it. The Lord Mayor thought it would be satisfactory to all parties that the case should be submitted to a jury. The defendants said they should reserve their defence, and entered into their own recognisances in 40l. each to meet the charge at the sessions.

A Manchester schoolmaster received the following notice from the father of one of his pupils:—This is to give you notice that if you thump Georges head against the desk a gane i shalle cum and do the same by you give something he not to be teachd not drawing maps and a gative and things that belongs to a first-rate sholler.



## Literature.

*Christianity the Logic of Creation.* By HENRY JAMES. London: White.

WHATSOEVER respectful recognition Swedenborgianism has hitherto enjoyed as a system of thought worthy the attention of thinkers, will be marvellously enlarged by the even partial advocacy of Mr. James. There are few bolder and more vigorous writers living. It is something new to find one so strong and practical looking at things from the mystical point of view. We might add, it is something new to find theological subjects handled in his free, hearty, unceremonious fashion; in speech so emphatic, and so rich in homely and pungent illustrations. Occasionally he is a little too efforescent for the sober taste of English readers, used to the light, easy, half-in-earnest, half-in-jest sort of tone, into which a profound uncertainty as to what is true, and what we do mean, and what is worth maintaining stoutly, has brought nearly all expression of opinion among us. But with this fault we are not disposed to quarrel; a perpetual south-wind would probably in course of time come to be viewed as a bore; and our present carefully-qualified and margined speech is fast getting into the same category. There is something breezy and refreshing about sayings like these:—Of Pantheism, "I have the greatest personal respect for the cultivators of that luxurious creed, but I cannot conceal my persuasion that the soul invincibly repugns the bare conception of a God, of whom stinking fish, addled eggs, and all the other phenomena of corruption, enter necessarily into the constitution, or even the authentic, though partial Revelation." Of the Spiritual manifestations (in the genuineness of which he believes of course):—"I count several beloved and admired friends in this movement who predict excellent results from it. While I rejoice that their own ample and powerful wills shield them individually from the mischiefs which interfere in undue familiarity with these ghostly Jeremy Diddlers, these spiritual ticket-of-leave men, I all the more abhor and deplore the disasters which ensue to feeblar organisations." Once more we are told "we live under the Iscariot apostolate. The star of the forlorn Judas culminates at length in our ecclesiastical horizon, and we have little left to do but to burst asunder in the midst, or resolve our once soaring Divine hopes into the mere poetry and sentimentality of nature. There is scarcely a theologian in the land who does not tacitly regard the soul as a thing."

Having said that the theology of this remarkable volume is Swedenborgian in its character, we hold ourselves excused from any very extended exposition or criticism; the subject is too vast. There is, moreover, an imposing totality about the Swedenborgian system, which forbids one to utter a mere passing judgment on the strength of a casual outside acquaintance. Nor are the materials for a judgment of any sort very plentiful. It lies out of the plane of the Philosophies; and holds no common ground with them, which might make definition and contrast possible. It would seem to require some special gift or culture for its perfect apprehension. We are as little enamoured of it as may be; but it must be owned that there is a fact, which puts current judgments of it as "unpractical," "visionary," &c., &c., somewhat out of countenance—the fact, namely, that nearly all those who have gained sufficient intellectual sympathy with Swedenborg to be able to expound his meaning intelligibly, have become themselves Swedenborgians. Here now for a hundred years has this system stood, like the baseless fabric which some old Prospero might have left behind him, in outline a stately edifice of magnificent proportions, but seen by the impertinent daylight of common sense, a weird, unsubstantial structure, built up of "such stuff as dreams are made of." But it has its kneeling worshippers within; who will tell you that its narrow interior space is the very Temple of Immensity, in such clear, authentic tones that one is puzzled and silenced, even if he is not so far bewitched as to begin to doubt whether the shapes of sky and plain and river, are not the jumbled reminiscences of temporary phantasms, the real being of which his purified reason now for the first time beholds.

Nevertheless something in the way of exposition should we have liked to attempt, because a book of excellent suggestive power has been very generally passed over. But we are hardly fitted to be the Æneas, much less the Sibyl of a journey into these dim, mysterious nether regions of thought, and shall content ourselves with linking together a few extracts.

We said that Swedenborgianism is out of the plane of the Philosophies. We might have added, that when it does cross their orbits, and discuss the same speculative questions with them, the solutions it proposes have rarely any other than a suggestive value even for the most

eclectic of thinkers. They are of different stuff from one's other intellectual possessions; they cannot be made to fit in with them; they can hardly be compared with them even. It is consequently very hard to connect Mr. James's speculations with our sublunary controversies. By the use of ordinary conceptions and terms we fail to attain to the difficult and unaccustomed air in which he breathes. Nevertheless we cannot begin at the beginning—define his terms and state his axioms. We must begin somewhere; and it seems to us that by starting from the question of Necessity or Freedom, we may open up his views on one or two matters on which he differs in an astounding degree from the received Philosophy and Theology.

He teaches the doctrine of *Necessity*, but on unexpected grounds, and in new terms. There is probably nothing at all of which our present readers are more profoundly assured, than their own *personality*. But that, says Mr. James, is the fundamental error. You are in the habit of supposing that your bodily limits in space are the skirts of a definite personality, by which you as Subject, are parted off from all other existence, which is related to you as Object. Nothing of the sort; and the following passage, the most intelligible we can find, may help you to discover the nature of your mistake:—

"Sight is never in the eye alone, or apart from the things seen. It is only in the eye so livingly associated or fused with the universe of creation, with all that the sun shines upon. Take away the horse and the tree and the sunset, with whatsoever may stand in their place, and you take away my sight. Though I had all the eyes of Briareus I should be more blind than a bat. I should not see at all. For I have no absolute power of sight, or hearing, or smell, or taste, or touch; that is to say in myself considered as unrelated to, or disunited with, the universe of light and sound, etc. I have no power of any sort, I am even destitute of consciousness and do not exist; but in myself considered as related to or one with all these universes, I am full of power. Thus the eye is verified, not apart from, but only in conjunction with, the universe of light; and so of all our other experiences, they are none of them simple facts, but all are composite ones, involving our intensest unity with Nature, or the universality of the *me*. They are all facts of *con-sciousness*: that is, they all imply, that though in reflection, or when I listen to my senses simply, I know myself as limited to this wretched body, yet in life or consciousness, when I am acting and not merely thinking of myself; I know myself only as one with the sensible universe, as lovingly blent and associated with all that my senses contain and embrace."—Pp. 54 and 55.

But whence, then, and why, this obstinate sense of personality—this clamorous assertion of independence, freedom, and responsibility? It is a necessary delusion which Nature is expressly designed to inspire us with.

"The substantial verity of the spiritual creation is that God alone is life, and that He gives life to man. But this being a spiritual truth can only be discerned by the reason of man, and not by his senses, under penalty of defeating the entire possibility of creation. Did we sensibly perceive God to be the sole life of the universe, were this truth no less a dictate of *feeling* than of reason, we should be most unhappy. For as in that case we should not *feel* life to be in ourselves, of course we should fail to appropriate it, or make it our own, and consequently should fail to realise that *selfhood*, which is the condition of all our bliss, because it is the source of all the characteristic activity that separates man from the brute. We should sit like stocks and stones, leaving Him who obviously was life, to the exclusive appropriation and enjoyment of it. But happily sense or feeling is at variance with reason in this matter, telling us with the force of an unsuspected instinct that life lies wholly in ourselves; and hence it leaves the real and benignant truth of the case to the exclusive discernment of reason."—Pp. 23 and 24.

Let us add that Man needs to be experimentally taught that he is without life in himself, and consequently dependent upon God for it; and that Nature is the sphere of this needful preliminary experience. As we understand Mr. James, we are at present indebted to Revelation for our knowledge that so it is; but a developed science will authenticate Revelation.

Only on the basis of Personality are Freedom and Responsibility possible. They too are delusions.

"The service which Swedenborg has done the rational or scientific mind, by the light he has cast upon this great truth of human solidarity is incalculable. He proves to us by a faithful exposition of spiritual laws, which are the laws of creation, that no individual is independent of any other, and that there is consequently no such thing as individual approbation or individual condemnation in the Divine mind. He shows us that since the world has stood, no man has been chargeable before God with either his moral good or evil, because, neither the one nor the other originates in the man himself, but are both alike an influence from other beings with whom he is spiritually associated. He shows me that all the good I feel in my affection, and all the truth I realise in my intellect are an indubitable influence from Heaven; and all my evil and falsity alike influence from Hell. Both good and evil, truth and falsity, flow into the natural mind unimpeded, because the natural mind being the common mind of the race, is the sole basis or continent of all its spiritual good and evil, and is indeed vivified solely by giving these things unity. But this being the case, if I proceed thereupon to appropriate to myself this influent natural good, or this influent natural evil: if for example when I have done good to my neighbour, I look up to God with a sense of self-complacency, feeling that He loves me now more than He did before; and when I have done evil to my neighbour, I look up to God with a sense of ill-desert, feeling that He now loves me less than He did before: I

then exclude myself from the tree of Life, the life of the Lord, or the Divine NATURAL humanity, and shut myself up in eternal death which is stupidity—the stupidity that grows out of a cultivated self-satisfaction. From the beginning mankind has known no other curse than this, "eating of the tree of knowledge of good and evil," and yet it is the curse which all our ecclesiastical and political doctors, backed by all our sentimental and professedly infidel scribes, are assiduously busy in fastening upon us. One can hardly exaggerate the zeal they display in this disreputable calling; but one can easily anticipate the fierceness of the reaction which under the providential illumination of the scientific conscience, they are preparing for themselves; and which will leave no vestige of their futile labours surviving."—Pp. 40, 41.

Our readers will have noticed in the foregoing extract the phrases "*the life of the Lord*," "*the Divine NATURAL Humanity*." Such are the terms under which he describes the higher life to which the life of conscience is ultimately to give place, the true perfect life of union with God for which moral experience is but the transitory preparation. It is injustice to one whose gift is plainly that of full, flowing, forcible expression, rather than of clear exact definition, to quote him in scraps; but we are obliged to do so, as we can find no single passage which sets forth explicitly enough, this doctrine of the Divine NATURAL Humanity. It is—

"That perfect union between the Divine and Human, the infinite and finite, which takes place in the spontaneous depths of the soul, and which is now overturning all things in heaven and earth, in order that it may shine forth in unclouded splendour.

"The spontaneous life of man is as yet obscured under vicious institutions. It is the life which science alone inaugurates. It most strictly presupposes, and must therefore never be confounded with—1. The instinctual or animal life, the life of infancy in man, in which the passions dominate the intellect: nor 2. With the voluntary or moral life, the period of adolescence in man, in which the reason learns to transcend the passions, and rules them by truth. It supervenes only when the course of these things has been run, and man weary of being his own Providence filially submits himself to the Divine. Instinct is born of the passions ruling the intellect. Will is born of the intellect ruling the passions. The spontaneity is born of a perfect marriage or union between the two, causing all conflict to disappear."—Pp. 14, 15.

"The truth which inspires all revelation and enlivens all history, is the truth of the Divine vivification of human nature, or of God's essential humanity. God gives life no doubt to angels and spirits, but only because angels and spirits are partakers of human nature, because they are germinal or rudimentary men. In short, A TRULY INFINITE GOODNESS AND WISDOM INFORM AND ANIMATE HUMAN NATURE, AND THAT NATURE ALONE. This truth, which only our tardy docility in Divine things, in other words, our infatuated self-conceit, hinders us seeing, is the sole interior meaning of revelation, constitutes the entire spiritual burden of the literal dogma of Christ's glorification or Divinity."—Pp. 143.

"Our distinctive human life is really an immortal life, is so veritably grand and august as to place its true beginning only where all other things find their ending, namely, in death. It converts death into its own immortal pastorage, turns it into its own prolific and exhaustless womb. For our distinctively human or characteristic life begins, only when the animal and moral life ends, only when our relations to nature and society, to our own body and to our fellow men, have been reduced to the régime of law."—Pp. 144.

These brief and fragmentary extracts serve only to indicate the mine of reflection in which Mr. James has been working, and one totally inadequate as a summary of his results. Let the brave reader who finds these sayings about the Divine Natural Humanity difficult and obscure, but feels that he has come into contact with an intellect of unusual force and brilliancy, turn to the book itself. After reading a few pages they become full of meaning and pregnant with suggestion.

The only comment upon Mr. James's meaning which we ourselves feel disposed to supply, is, that the closing words of our last extract, seem to us the most significant of all those which he has chosen to employ. If we might speak of these high themes in ordinary language, we should say that the doctrine of the Divine Natural Humanity is the formal expression of a not altogether uncommon thought. Most men have at times a feeling that the deepest current of our being flows at depths lower than consciousness, rarely ever upheaving its surface; that its tiny wavelet ebbs and flows with the tide which permeates all Being; and that it has its sources immediately in the Divine. It is a kind of vague suspicion that somewhere at the back of our ordinary life, in some mysterious deeps within ourselves into which we cannot sink, we are, so to speak, joined on to God; and that so far from being free centres of spiritual force, which, once created, can thereafter only be kept in their places in the universe by forces from without, He still holds us from within by mysterious bands; and that though we may be what we call free, out of His hands He never lets us entirely go. It is no ignoble, or reprehensible feeling. And it is not altogether unratified from the other, the intellectual side, of experience. Day by day science shows to us Nature claiming more and more of her own in man; reduces more and more of his actions under the operation of Law. Who knows but that a perfect science might detect the working of the same power in



the apparently voluntary and self-determined movements of our lives?

But we have no space even to state the thought fairly. One thing, however, we must add; Mr. James is not the enemy to morality which his words may seem to some minds to imply; they must be taken in a Swedenborgian sense. Nor must any one take offence at his, or any other man's Necessarian doubts. It begins to be pretty plainly seen that science has nothing to say in favour of Free Will; and that no metaphysical system has room for it within its pale. But what of that? At the first call to action, all these wire-drawn speculations vanish like ghosts at cock-crow. We act; and at the day's close say sorrowfully, we have done, and we have left un-done; on this basis of living experience arise thoughts and hopes, in their general outline answering to, and furnishing fresh confirmation of, the Christian creed.

*A Brief Analysis of the Sects, Heresies, and Writers of the First Three Centuries:* To which is added a short sketch of the History of the Christian Church during the same period: With Examination Questions. Cambridge: Jas. Cooper. London: Hall and Daldy.

THIS little work "lays no claim to originality, and does not profess to be more than a condensed arrangement of the labours of others." It is compiled from well-known sources of information,—is arranged simply and conveniently,—and is written with clearness and brevity—sometimes giving the very words of the authorities consulted. It may be useful to those who cannot read much, but frequently feel their need of information on the subject of early church history and literature. It is not always to be relied on for the hue it gives to events and opinions. It is too condensed to exhibit the whole form and true colour of the more striking movements and tendencies of the first three centuries. Students may find it of service for occasional reference, as a sort of expository table of events, dates, persons, &c.

### Gleanings.

An Esquimaux describes ardent spirits as "bad water, which has killed some of our countrymen and made others sick."

One of the subscriptions to the Indian Fund is 20*l.* from certain grocers in Stroud, who do not intend to give Christmas-boxes.

At the Railway Hotel, Temple-gate, Bristol, is a fine parrot nearly 120 years old, which has been in the family for seventy years.

Messrs. Longman have signified their intention of having the word "telegram" henceforth inserted in all dictionaries published by them.

A lady in Holmes County hung herself, a short time since, from mortification on account of her husband having been caught playing cards with a Negro!—*American Paper.*

We (*Athenaeum*) learn that Miss Dolby is about to pass December and January in Germany. This is bad news for our Christmas oratorios.—On the other hand, we understand that Miss Gertrude Kemble will probably appear in the *Messiah* at St. Martin's Hall next month.

Mr. MacDowell's statue of Pitt is now placed upon its pedestal at the right hand side of the porch of St. Stephen. "It is," says the *Athenaeum*, "a difficult thing to make a hero of a lean, scarecrow of a man, with a dry, knotty forehead, and a woodcock nose,—but Mr. MacDowell has, at least, made him dignified and manly." One pedestal more is to be filled, and the twelve political apostles are then complete.

The old nursery story, by way of teaching man and wife the great truth that they must stand or fall together, no sooner (says the *Gateshead Observer*) makes "Jack go down, and break his crown," than "Gill comes tumbling after." And on the other side of the Atlantic (as 'tis pitiful to see), Jack, or Jonathan, as he rubs his "broken crown," is ungenerous enough to blame poor Gill as the cause of their joint-tumble. "It is all crinoline!" he cries, "that has brought us to ruin." And the newspapers of the United States are full of raps, in verse and prose, at the wives and daughters of the Union. Tables of imports are quoted, to show how, year by year, luxury has advanced like a tide, and inundated and destroyed the country. Here is a specimen of the paper-pellets just now pitilessly pelted at the American ladies:—

A gentleman dined with a friend one day,  
And above he heard sobbing and crying;  
He inquired of his friend, in an anxious way,  
"If there was any one sick or dying?"  
"Oh no," he replied; and smiling his best,  
While they were discussing their ices;  
"I've just refused Helen a new silk dress,  
And produced a financial cry—sis."

The Dublin *Freeman* has a very comic story about the Siamese Ambassadors at Court:—

The Court newsman does not tell us all he might about the presentation to the Queen of the Siamese Ambassadors, whose physical quality and political unity are calculated to prolong our associations of the celebrated twins from the same land. The Queen and her Court were assembled in state, and as soon as the door of the audience chamber opened, the Ambassadors and their suite, eight persons altogether, appeared. Having made profound salaams they threw themselves on their hands and knees, and in a compact body went up the

room on all-fours to the throne. The royal gravity (her Majesty is known to have as keen a sense of the ludicrous as most people) was sorely tried by this proceeding; but when the principal Ambassador, increasing his prostrations, laid his chin on the step of the throne, and in that attitude commenced to read his address, the trial became painful. The exit from the Queen's presence was accomplished by a retrograde movement on all-fours likewise, the Ambassadors keeping their faces always to her Majesty. There was a luncheon served in one of the state apartments, in the course of which their Siamese excellencies, to the intense horror of the assembled court, lit their pipes and began to blow a comfortable cloud. The Queen herself, however, very sensibly and good-naturedly laughed, and said nothing about it, notwithstanding her aversion to the fragrance of the tobacco plant.

M. Niepce has just communicated an interesting series of experiments to the French Academy of Sciences, proving the unsuspected fact that the rays of the sun, absorbed by certain substances, are re-emitted in the dark with sufficient intensity to produce photographic impressions. The following are the principal experiments:—If an engraving, which has been kept in the dark for several days, be exposed to the direct rays of the sun for a quarter of an hour, and then laid on a photographic paper, and kept so in the dark for twenty-four hours, a negative impression of the engraving will be obtained. If part of the engraving was covered by a screen while exposed to the sun, the uncovered part only will give an impression. Wood, ivory, parchment, and even the skin of a living subject will yield impressions; but metals, glass, and enamels will not. The longer an engraving is exposed to the sun the more light it will absorb, and the more it will emit, so that impressions of great intensity may be obtained. But if a pane of glass be interposed between the engraving and the photographic paper, no impression is obtained. Mica and rock-crystal also prevent the effect. An engraving coated with collodion or gelatine may be reproduced; but if coated with gum it cannot. If the engraving be kept at the distance of three millimetres (12-100ths of an inch) from the photographic paper, it will be reproduced; and if the lines be thick, the distance of a centimetre (four-tenths of an inch) will not be too much. Coloured engravings are very unequally reproduced, according to the intensity of the different colours; some kinds of printing inks, English especially, will give impressions, others will not. These results, if confirmed by subsequent experiments, open out a field of inquiry yet more extensive and surprising than that of photography.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—TO THE GREY HEADED.—A requirement of the times is now supplied by Mr. Alex. Ross, 1, Little Queen-street, High Holborn, in a Hair Dye which is easy of application, producing a perfect light brown, dark brown, or black colour, without injury either to the hair or skin. We are certain all persons who have hitherto had a difficulty in getting a Dye fit for use, will encourage Mr. Ross in his efforts to deprive time of its inroad upon our personal appearance.

### BIRTHS.

Nov. 21, at Keppel-terrace, Stoke, Devonport, the wife of the Rev. JOHN STOCK, of a son.

Nov. 23, at Sunderland, the wife of the Rev. G. C. MAITLAND, M.A., of a son.

Nov. 24, at Hendon, the wife of the Rev. T. FISON, B.A., of a son.

Nov. 24, at Sunnyside, Princes-park, Liverpool, the wife of W. WINTER RAFFLES, Esq., of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

Nov. 21, at Heavitree, Exeter, by the Rev. T. Cole, J. T. PAGE, Esq., of Minehead, Somerset, to MARY, third daughter of the late R. LEIGH, Esq., of Bardon, Somerset.

Nov. 24, at St. James's, Paddington, by the Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, the Right Rev. JOHN BOWEN, LL.D., Lord Bishop of Sierra Leone, to CATHERINE BUTLER, second daughter of the late very Rev. the Dean of Peterborough.

Nov. 24, at East Clendon, Surrey, by the Rev. C. V. HOLME SUMNER, rector of Ringwood, Kent, and Chaplain to the Queen, FRANCIS W. FITZGERALD BERKELEY, M.P., eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir MAURICE BERKELEY, of Berkeley Castle, to GEORGINA, only daughter of Colonel HOLME SUMNER, of Hatchlands, Surrey.

Nov. 25, at the Baptist Chapel, Shortwood, Gloucestershire, Mr. AUGUSTUS BENHAM, of Chandos-street, and 2, Upper Gower-street, London, to MARY HEKINS, eldest daughter of WILLIAM BARNARD, Esq., of The Highlands, Nailsworth, near Stroud.

Nov. 26, at the Cathedral, Manchester, by the Rev. H. A. STOWELL, M.A., SAMUEL ARMITAGE, Esq., son of Sir ELKANAH ARMITAGE, to HENRIETTA, fourth daughter of JAMES KERSHAW, Esq., M.P., of Victoria-park, Manchester.

Nov. 26, at Kingland Congregational Church, by the Rev. John Corbin, of Park Chapel, Hornsey, JOHN WILLIAMS, second son of JAMES WHITTE, Esq., of Spital-square and Bethnal-green, to MARTHA, eldest daughter of JAMES COLE GREEN, Esq., of East-road, City-road.

Nov. 26, by license, at Spaldwick, Huntingdonshire, by the Rev. W. E. Archer, Mr. SAMUEL KEEP, of Kingsbury, near Tamworth, youngest son of the late JOHN KEEP, Esq., of Griffin's Hill, near Birmingham, to HARRIETTE, third daughter of Mr. THOMAS HOWKINS, of Spaldwick.

Dec. 1, at Union Chapel, Islington, by the Rev. H. Allon, the Rev. R. H. SMITH, jun., of Surbiton, to ANN, youngest daughter, of the late T. RIDEAL, Esq., of Brixton-hill.

### DEATHS.

Sept. 14, in camp at Delhi, of a mortal wound received in action when storming the breach, Lieutenant E. SPEER, of the 65th Regiment Bengal Infantry, attached to the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, most deeply and sincerely lamented by the officers of both regiments.

Sept. 14, during the assault on Delhi, JOHN TIERNEY DAVIDSON, late Lieutenant 26th Regiment B.N.I., while doing duty with the 2nd Punjab Infantry, aged eighteen years and nine weeks.

Nov. 6, at Bagilt, Mr. JOSEPH SALISBURY, father of E. G. SALISBURY, Esq., M.P. for Chester, aged sixty-two years.

Nov. 18, at Tavistock-villa, Shepherd's-bush, CAREY WILBERFORCE, son of Rev. JOHN STENT, aged eight months.

Nov. 23, in the College, Durham, the Rev. GEORGE TOWNSEND, D.D., Canon of Durham, in his seventieth year.

Nov. 24, at St. Helier's, Sir T. LE BRETON, Chief Magistrate of the Island of Jersey, aged sixty-six.

Nov. 24, at Nice, Italy, JOHN H. OLMSTED, M.D., of Staten Island, New York, son of JOHN OLMSTED, of Hartford, Connecticut, U.S. America, aged thirty-two.

Nov. 25, at St. Neot's, Mr. SAMUEL BEDELLS, for upwards of forty years a Deacon of the Old Meeting Congregational Church, aged seventy-four years.

Nov. 27, at Wokingham, Berks, GEORGE ROWLAND ELLIOTT, eldest son of GEORGE WILLIAM NOAD, Esq., surgeon, in the fourth year of his age.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

Up to this day the funds have been steadily rising since Thursday last, which has been greatly aided by the positive statement that Government do not contemplate a funding of Exchequer Bills, and that there is no immediate prospect of any loan being raised here for the relief of the Indian Treasury. The rise in Consols has been nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. daily. To-day, however, a re-action set in. The funds at one time showed an extreme reduction of nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., but at the close the decline from the four o'clock quotations of yesterday did not exceed  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. The check to the markets was aggravated by news that the monetary panic at Hamburg has reached an alarming height. This gave rise to unfounded rumours of large withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England for exportation to that city.

The prospects of the money market continue favourable. Owing to the increased willingness of holders of money to lend, the demand at the Bank of England has become languid, though to-day it is considerably brisker.

The *Gazette* return of Friday shows that up to Wednesday the Bank of England had so far retrieved its position that the actual amount of notes in circulation was then only 81,160*l.* beyond the limit fixed by the Bank Charter Act. They are now within the law. No less than 200,000*l.* of gold has been purchased by the Bank since the last return. Conjectures are now put forward as to the period when a reduction of the Bank rate may be looked for, but this cannot take place until the 2,000,000*l.* of over issue is returned to the issue department, and the reserve in the banking department has been brought to a substantial sum. Upwards of a million sterling is due from Australia, Mexico, &c. It must not be forgotten that extraordinarily large quantities of sovereigns are at present lying idle in the hands of bankers in the provinces, in Scotland, and Ireland, and that the subsidence of the monetary anxiety will certainly cause their reflux into the Bank.

The imports of the precious metals during the last week amounted in value to about 130,000*l.*; the exports did not exceed 90,000*l.*

The fluctuating in the stocks during the past month were considerable, but not more so than in October, the difference between the highest and lowest prices on that occasion having been 4 per cent.; while in the present instance it has been  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. The result of the month's operations has been to establish a rise of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. The suspension of the Bank Charter Act took place on the 12th, and the market has since been benefited by further good news from India, and a partial resumption of American remittances. In railway shares, with the exception of Indian descriptions, there has not yet been a revival corresponding to that in Consols.

The railway calls for the present month amount to 338,332*l.* The total amount of the calls made in 1857, is 10,655,946*l.*

The trade and navigation returns for October show that the total value of British produce exported in 1857 was 10,985,000*l.* as compared with 10,666,000*l.* in the same month of 1856, and with 8,860,000*l.* in that of 1855. For the ten months of the three years the value of our exports were respectively 78,087,000*l.* in 1855; 95,573,000*l.* in 1856, and 108,721,000*l.* in the present year. On the month there is thus an increase of 318,838*l.* upon last year, and of 2,125,195*l.* upon 1855. The return for November will, however, no doubt, have a very different complexion.

### PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Cent. Consols	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consols for Account	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Red.	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Cent.	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annuities	—	—	215 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	216	216
India Stock	—	—	216	216	216	216
Bank Stock	—	—	par	par	par	par
Exchequer-bill	4 dis	7 dis	par	par	par	par
India Bonds	—	30 dis	—	25 dis	25 dis	25 dis
Long Annuities	73-16	—	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—

### The Gazette.

#### BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette*.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£23,259,145
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	5,459,900
Gold Bullion	6,784,146
Silver Bullion	—
	£23,259,145

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000
Reserve	3,447,179
Public Deposits	5,788,998
Other Deposits	14,951,516
Seven Day and other Bills	815,838
	£39,556,531

\* N.B.—Of which 2,000,000 are issued under the authority of the letter from the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Nov. 26, 1857.]



Friday, November 27, 1857.

## BANKRUPTS.

HAYWARD, J., Andover, innkeeper, to surrender December 4, January 12; solicitor, Mr. Godwin, Essex-court, Temple; Mr. Greenfield, Winchester.

STOCKMARR, J. H. T., and STUDELL, C. G., Basinghall-street, commission merchants, December 4, January 7; solicitor, Mr. Kimball, Lombard-street.

GREEN, T. J., Mark-lane, provision-merchant, December 8, January 7; solicitor, Mr. Evans, Coleman-street.

BRAN, G., Chesapeake, hosier, December 8, January 6; solicitors, Messrs. Davidson and Bradbury, Weavers'-hall.

MOSLEY, H. B., Grantham and elsewhere in Lincolnshire, and Great Vine-street, Regent-street, dentist, December 8, January 6; solicitor, Mr. Lewis, Bedford-row.

JEWELL, G. S., Willow-walk, Brompton, and Albany-road, Camberwell, builder, December 8, January 12; solicitors, Messrs. Hine, Robinson, and Hancock, Charterhouse-square.

WARREN, J., Burlington-arcade, dealer in fancy goods, December 10, January 12; solicitors, Messrs. Mason and Sturt, Gresham-street.

HARRIS, E. H., and FAYSTADT, H., Stamford-street, Blackfriars, cap manufacturers, December 8, January 12; solicitor, Mr. Ablett, Newcastle-street, Strand.

THOMPSON, W., Lichfield, miller, December 7, January 4; solicitors, Mr. Crabb, Rugeley, and Messrs. James and Knight, Birmingham.

ALDRIDGE, W. H. D., Great Bridge, Staffordshire, tailor, December 10, January 8; solicitors, Messrs. Southall and Nelson, Birmingham.

LUCAS, S., Jun., Birmingham, grocer, December 10, January 8; solicitors, Messrs. Southall and Nelson, Birmingham.

MOSE, J., Walsall, Staffordshire, grocer, December 7, January 11; solicitors, Mr. Wilkinson, jun., Walsall, and Messrs. James and Knight, Birmingham.

ROWLEY, R., and BRIDGES, E. W., Nottingham, lace-manufacturers, December 8, January 12; solicitors, Messrs. Bowley and Ashwell, Nottingham.

BILLSON, J. W., Leicester, bookseller, December 8, January 12; solicitors, Messrs. Wadsworth and Watson, Birmingham.

MIGGINS, J., Newport, Monmouthshire, milliner, December 8, January 6; solicitors, Mr. Cashier, Newport, Monmouthshire, and Messrs. Bevan and Gilling, Bristol.

THOMPSON, W., Tarnerton Foliot, near Plymouth, dealer in artificial manures, December 3, January 14; solicitors, Mr. Robins, Plymouth; Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

YERWARD, J., Liverpool, shipbroker, December 11, January 1; solicitors, Messrs. Rogerson and Peacock, Liverpool.

Tuesday, December 1, 1857.

## BANKRUPTS.

LEMPART, L., Fenchurch-street, foreign mining agent, December 11, January 12.

GORREY, T., Sheffield, iron merchant, December 12, January 23.

MARTIN, W. D., Sheffield, watchmaker, December 12, January 23.

BACHARACH, L. M., Dalston, merchant, December 11, January 12.

LAKE, W., Oxford, tailor, December 14, January 18.

MOSE, H. E., Liverpool, merchant, December 11, January 7.

JUNCKER, P. A. A., Liverpool, merchant, December 10, January 12.

STOCKS, S., Huddersfield, cloth merchant, December 21, January 18.

HUBBARD, J. R., Leeds, wool merchant, December 14, January 18.

LORD, W., Lancaster, cotton manufacturer, December 11, January 16.

DUNKLEY, J., Macclesfield, silk manufacturer, December 11, January 7.

HARRIS, J., Bolton, chemical manufacturer, December 15, January 14.

PICKERING, J., Bury, brush maker, December 18, January 22.

WILLIAMS, J., Harley Kings, Worcester, plumber, December 11, January 9.

WHITWILL, G., Bristol, shipowner, December 15, January 12.

ABRAM, J., Manchester, cabinet maker, December 15, January 15.

WATSON, J. K., Staining-lane, glove manufacturer, December 16, January 18.

HANDY, C. E., Darlaston, Stafford, apothecary, December 11, January 9.

MAFF, J., the younger, Gray's-inn-lane, licensed victualler, December 14, January 18.

LOW, J., Rayleigh, Essex, builder, December 11, January 14.

## Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 30.

We had a short quantity of wheat on offer this morning from the neighbouring counties, and fine samples sold more readily at fully 2s per quarter more than on Monday last: for foreign there was likewise a better demand, and prices were 1s to 2s per quarter higher. Country flour sold at an advance of 1s per sack, but we do not quote any improvement in American barrels, the bulk of the stock here being of secondary quality. Fine malting barley was 1s to 2s per quarter, and distilling and grinding 1s per quarter dearer, and in fair demand. Beans and peas without alteration. The arrivals of oats were liberal, but fine corn sold readily, and 6d per quarter dearer than on Monday last. Linseed and cakes much the same as last week.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. s.	Wheat	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red	50 to 52	Dantzic	58 to 66
Do. White	52 56	Konigsberg, Red	48 62
Lincoln, Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red	46 54
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	46 54
Scotch	42 46	Danish and Holstein	40 52
Rye	36 40	East Friesland	40 52
Barley, malting	38 42	Petersburg	44 48
Distilling	30 32	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	66 68	Polish Odessa	46 48
Beans, mazagan	—	Marianopoli	46 50
Do. ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	38 40
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	46 52
Peas, White	38 40	Barley, Pomeranian	30 32
Grey	40 42	Konigsberg	—
Maple	40 42	Danish	28 32
Bollers	40 42	East Friesland	22 24
Tares (English new)	42 54	Egyptian	22 24
Foreign	86 42	Odessa	22 25
Oats (English new)	21 26	Do.	—
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse	36 38
Sack of 280 lbs	45 47	Pigeon	38 40
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	36 38
Baltic	52 54	Peas, White	36 40
Black Sea	52 56	Oats	—
Hempseed	40 42	Dutch	19 25
Canaryseed	85 100	Jahde	19 25
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	Danish	19 22
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	20 24
German	—	Swedish	21 23
French	—	Petersburg	20 23
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 132 lbs to 140	—	New York	26 28
Rapes Cake, 60 lbs to 70	—	Spanish, per sack	48 50
Rapeseed, 35 lbs to 37	—	Carawayseed, per cwt.	42 48

SEEDS, Monday, Nov. 30.—There is yet no move in cloverseed, the seedmen still hold off, and few sales of any sort are effected; prices remain steady and almost nominal. Trefoil was held on former terms, and not much doing in it. Canaryseed was in fair supply, with limited demand at rather less money. Mustardseed, both white and brown, are unvaried; the makers

not supposed to have supplied themselves with a sufficiency, holders do not press sales.

BREAD.—The price of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8½d; household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4½ lbs loaf.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Nov. 30.

The general quality of the foreign stock on sale here to-day was very middling, and the supply, compared with some previous weeks, was but moderate. There was a falling off in the arrivals of beasts from our grazing districts, and most of the short-horns reached us in very middling condition. The attendance of buyers was far from numerous; nevertheless, the beef trade ruled firm, at prices fully equal to Monday last. The prime Scotch fully realised 4s 8d per 8½ lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received 2,800 short-horns; from other parts of England, 300 of various breeds; from Ireland, 450 oxen; and from Scotland, 250 Scotch, chiefly by railway. We had a very scanty supply of sheep in the market, and the general condition of the stock was inferior. All breeds were in steady request at an improvement in value, compared with Monday last, of 2d per 8½ lbs. The prime old Down sold readily at 6s 4d per 8½ lbs. There were only 90 Irish sheep on sale. The supply of calves was only moderate, and the veal trade ruled firm at an advance on Friday's rates of 2d per 8½ lbs. The top quotation was 6s per 8½ lbs. We were scantily supplied with pigs, in which a steady business was doing at very full prices.

Per 8½ lbs to sink the offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.		
Inf. coarse beasts	3	0	to	3	2	Pr. coarse woolled	4	2	to	4	10
Second quality	3	4		3	8	Prime Southdown	5	6		5	4
Prime large oxen	8	10		4	2	Lge. coarse calves	4	0		4	6
Prime Scotch, &c.	4	4		4	8	Prime small	4	8		5	0
Coarse inf. sheep	3	2		3	8	Large hogs	4	0		4	0
Second quality	3	10		4	0	Neat sm. porkers	4	8		5	2

Lambs, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.

Suckling calves, 22s. to 28s; Quarter-old store pigs, 21s to 28s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Nov. 30.

The supplies of both town and country-killed meat on sale in these markets are tolerably extensive. About an average business is doing, as follows:—

Per 8½ lbs by the carcass.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	2	10	3	0	Inf. mutton	3	0	3	4
Middling ditto	3	2	3	4	Middling ditto	3	6	4	0
Prime large do.	3	6	8	10	Prime ditto	4	2	4	6
Do. small do.	4	0	4	4	Veal	3	8	4	4
Large pork	3	6	4	4	Small pork	4	6	5	4
	Lamba	Os			Od		Os		

Lambs, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, Dec. 1.

TEA.—The market is rather firmer. Good common Congou sells for 11½d, and superior qualities at 1s per lb cash.

SUGAR.—There is very little activity in the market, and but few transactions have been reported, and prices generally have a downward tendency. In the refined market rather more activity prevails, but the stocks being light, prices have improved about 1s to 1s 6d per cwt.; old to good grocery realise 55s to 58s; and wet lumps, 51s to 53s per cwt.

COFFEE.—The market is quiet, but prices remain steady—a few parcels of plantation Ceylon have been disposed of at about previous quotations, in other qualities the quotations are almost nominal.

RICE.—Rather more inquiry has been experienced for the low and middling qualities, and a slight improvement may be noted. Mid white Bengal realised 80s per cwt.

RUM.—The market is steady. Good Demerara realised 25s per proof gallon.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Nov. 28.—Supplies of most things are now greater than the demand, and no alterations of any importance have taken place since our last report. Peas consist chiefly of Winter Nellis, Glou Moreau, Duchesse d'Angoulême, Crassane, Jean de Witte, and Chaumontel. Large importations of foreign produce also continue to arrive. There is still a good supply of fibrous, which fetch from 30s to 35s per 100 lbs. Kent cobs continue good; prices range about the same as last week. Barcelona nuts fetch 22s per bushel; and Brazil, 18s ditto. Oranges are likely this year to be abundant and good. Among vegetables are some good broccoli, realise from 2s 6d to 3s 6d per dozen. Winter greens of all sorts are plentiful. Cucumbers are scarcer. Spanish onions may be had at from 1s to 2s 6d per dozen. The potato trade is very heavy, and prices lower. Cut flowers consist of orchids, gardenias, heliotropes, geraniums, violets, mignonette, heaths, camellias, chrysanthemums, and roses.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Nov. 30.—Very moderate supplies of home-grown potatoes continue to reach us, coastwise and by land-carriage. From abroad, there have come to hand since Monday last—72 tons from Hambro', 89 tons from Rotterdam, 400 tons from Antwerp, 3 tons from Rotterdam, 10 bags from Scheidam, 30 tons from Bilbao, 7 bags from Denes, 140 tons from Dunkirk, 41 tons from Rouen, 20 bags from Calais, 21 bags from St. Nazaire, and 24 tons from Boulogne. The trade continues in a sluggish state, at our quotations: York regents 140s to 160s; Kent and Essex do., 120s to 140s; Lincoln, 110s to 120s; Scotch, 80s to 120s; Foreign, 55s to 60s.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Nov. 30.—There was no improvement in business last week. Very little was done in Irish butter. The few sales made were chiefly confined to fine mild quality, at about previous rates. For other sorts the demand was of a retail character, and prices 1s to 2s cheaper. Best foreign was 2s to 4s per cwt dearer. Bacon was in moderate demand, at a decline of 1s to 2s per cwt. Hams were from 4s to 6s per cwt lower, and in limited request. Lard, a slow sale, at a reduction of 2s to 3s per cwt.

WOOL, Monday, Nov. 30.—We continue to have a very dull market for all kinds of English wool, the supply of which is on the increase, and where sales have been made, a decline of from 2d to 3d per lb has been submitted to in the quotations. Our prices are reduced accordingly; but for the most part they are nominal.

HOPS, Monday, Nov. 30.—Our market continues tolerably active for this period of the year, and there is a fair demand for all sorts of good quality. Fine choice samples having become somewhat scarce, bring rather more money, and the general currency of last week is fully maintained.

TALLOW, Monday, Nov. 30.—The amount of business doing in our market is very moderate; yet the fluctuations in prices are by no means extensive. To-day, P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 50s per cwt. Rough fat, 2s 8d per 8½ lbs.

## Advertisements.

CHEAPEST VERSUS CHEAP.—QUALITY THE ONLY TEST. CABINET, UPHOLSTERY, and DECORATIVE FURNITURE, USUALLY SOLD AS CHEAP IS WORTHLESS, THE REALLY GOOD IS CHEAPEST, and may be had at moderate prices, at the

WEST-END FURNITURE MANUFACTORY.

A well-selected stock always on hand.

MATTHEW HENRY CHAFFIN

(LATE DUDLEY AND COMPANY)

66 and 67, Oxford-street, and 1, 2, and 3, Adam and Eve-court, London, close to the Princess's Theatre. Importer of first-class Parisian Paper Hangings. Established 1820.

## DEAFNESS, NOISES in the HEAD.

Turkish Treatment by a retired Surgeon from the Crimea (who was himself perfectly cured). Just published, a Book, Self-Cure, free by post for six stamps. Surgeon COLSTON, M.R.C.S., 6, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, London. At home from Eleven to Four, to receive Visits from Patients.

ELKINGTON and CO., PATENTEES of the ELECTRO PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stocks a large variety of new designs in the highest class of art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Médaille d'Honneur" (the only one accorded to the trade).

The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibition of 1857.

Each article bears their mark, E and Co., under a Crown, and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's patent process afford no guarantee of quality.

22, Regent-street, } London.

45, Moorgate-street, }

And at their Manufactory, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

METALLIC PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN,

BY ROYAL COMMAND,

JOSEPH GILLOTT begs most respectfully

to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the public generally that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, and, in accordance with the scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a New Series of his useful productions, which, for Excellence of Temper, Quality of Material, and, above all, Cheapness in Price, he believes will ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition J. G. has introduced his

## WARRANTED SCHOOL AND PUBLIC PENS,

which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.

Sold Retail by all Stationers, Booksellers, and other respectable Dealers in Steel Pens.—Merchants and wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street; 90, New-street, Birmingham;

No. 91, JOHN-STREET, NEW YORK; and at 37, GRACE-CHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

## CHEDDAR LOAF CHEESE, 6½d. and 7½d.

per lb., very suitable for the private table; good Cheddar, well adapted for family use, 7½d. and 8½d.; rich blue mould Stiltons, 8d. to 12d.; matchless ditto, the connoisseur's delight, 14d.; Osborne's peat-smoked breakfast Bacon is now in excellent condition, a great luxury to the domestic circle, 8½d. and 9d. per lb. by the half side; Bremen or Westphalia Hams, juniper flavoured, 10d. per lb.; Bath Chaps, sugar cured, 8½d.; other edibles equally moderate, at a saving of fifteen per cent. to the purchasers in all provisions—packages gratis.

OSBORNE'S CHEESE WAREHOUSE,

Osborne House, 30, Ludgate-hill, near St. Paul's.

## GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,

and HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS says, that although she has tried Wheaten, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

## WONDERFUL RESTORATOR of the

HAIR!!!

GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE. The extraordinary effect produced by its use on dry Heads of Hair, where there is a want of tone and deficiency of natural support in the nutrient tubes of the hair, is well known. It not only causes the young, short, tender hair to grow up strong, but also prevents the hair from falling off or becoming grey.

The numerous cases of restoration of the hair after having fallen off and partial baldness are truly astonishing.

Sold in bottles, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d., by the Proprietor, 96, Goswell-road, and 148, Holborn-bars, London. Sent free to all parts of the kingdom.

## HOLLOWAYS OINTMENT and PILLS,

efficacious remedies for Bad Legs.—Mary Dixon, wife of Thomas Dixon, Fishmonger, Regent Parade, Harrowgate, states that for Five Years she was confined to her bed with a bad leg, and was twice an inmate of one of the Leeds Hospitals without obtaining any relief. She was told she must submit to amputation. At this time she was induced to try Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and after persevering with them for the short space of ten weeks, was, to her great gratification, completely cured. Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World. At Professor Holloway's Establishments, 244, Strand, London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; by A. Stamp, Constantinople; A. Guidici, Smyrna; and E. Muir, Malta.

## GALVANO-ELECTRIC CHAIN.

£10,000 DAMAGES.—The condemnation of Mr. C. Meinig to this heavy sum for infringing the rights of the Inventor of the Electric Chain will, it is hoped, make every purchaser particularly notice that no other fac simile or seal but J. L. PULVER-MACHER'S is marked on each box, together with the National Arms of the six countries in which they are patented, without which none are genuine.

PULVERMACH'S PATENT MEDICAL ELECTRIC CHAINS cure in a few days, sometimes instantaneously, without the least pain or inconvenience, or any other medicine, the most severe chronic and acute affections, rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, head and tooth ache, lumbago, sciatica, liver and bilious complaints, constipation, deafness, epilepsy, spasms, paralysis, and many heretofore incurable maladies. For their infallible powers of giving relief to these complaints they have received a reward from the Great Exhibition, 1855, an adoption by the Academie de Medicine, Paris, and also the highest eulogiums from the medical books and journals of every country, and thousands of unsolicited testimonials of cures from all classes of society, supported by the celebrated Drs. Golding Bird, Pereira, Lardner, Duchenne, Pouillet, Oppolzer, and many others equally distinguished. So perceptible and salutary are their effects when worn on the body, under the garments, that we invite every invalid to test them before purchasing. Chains 5s. and 10s. 6d. The most useful are the 15s., 18s., and 22s., free by post.

J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 78, Oxford-street, adjoining the Princess's Theatre, London.

Agents—Weiss and Sons, 62, Strand; Savory and Moore; Butler and Harding, 4, and Wood, 117, Chesapeake; Rev. 282, Regent-street; Williams, 54, Piccadilly; Bailey, 36, Leadenhall-street; Balmer, near the Angel, Islington; Pharmacie Italien, 16, Tichborne-street; Gould, 198, Oxford-street; Collins, Polytechnic; Freeman, and W right, High-street, Kensington; Lidwell, 46, High-street, Notting-hill; Parkes, Woolwich; and Rolf, Gravesend.



**WRITE for PRICE LISTS.** Metropolitan Steam Washing and Dyeing Company, 17, Wharf-road, City-road, N.

**EPPE'S COCOA.** This excellent preparation is supplied in lb. and 1/2 lb. packets, 1s. 6d. and 10d. A tin canister, containing 7 lbs., 11s. 6d.—James Eppe, Homoeopathic Chemist, 170, Piccadilly; 82, Old Broad-street, City; and 112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

**ZUTOO CIGARS!** at Goodrich's Cigar, Tobacco, and Snuff Store, 407, Oxford-street, London, near Soho-square. Boxes containing fourteen very fine Zutoo Cigars, for 3s.; post free, six stamps extra. Pound boxes, containing 105, 21s. None are genuine unless signed, "H. N. Goodrich."

**SISAL CIGARS! SISAL CIGARS!!** at Goodrich's Cigar, Tobacco, and Snuff Store, 407, Oxford-street, London, near Soho-square. Box, containing 14, for 1s. 6d.; post free, six stamps extra; lb. boxes, containing 109, 12s. 6d. None are genuine unless signed "H. N. Goodrich."

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12 Dessert Spoons	"	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 10 0
12 Tea Spoons	"	1 7 0	1 15 0	2 0 0
4 Sauce Ladles	"	0 18 0	1 10 0	1 12 0
2 Gravy Spoons	"	0 16 0	1 8 0	1 10 0
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	"	0 8 0	0 13 0	0 15 0
Mustard Spoons, ditto, each	"	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Sugar Tongs	"	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 9 0
Fish Knives	"	0 18 0	1 3 0	1 4 0
Butter Knives	"	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 9 0
Soup Ladles	"	0 18 0	1 3 0	1 4 0
Sugar Sifters, pierced	"	0 7 6	0 10 6	0 12 6
6 Egg Spoons, gilt	"	0 15 0	1 0 0	1 4 0
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12 Dessert ditto	...	20	7 4	7 6 8
12 Table Forks	...	30	7 4	11 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	...	20	7 4	7 6 8
2 Gravy Spoons	...	10	7 4	3 13 4
1 Soup Ladle	...	10	7 4	3 13 4
4 Sauce Ladles	...	10	7 10	3 18 4
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	...	...	...	1 0 0
1 Fish Slice	...	...	...	2 10 0
12 Tea Spoons	...	10	7 10	3 18 4
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	...	...	...	0 13 0
1 Moist-sugar Spoon	...	...	...	0 8 0
1 Sugar Sifter	...	...	...	0 15 0
1 Butter Knife, silver handle	...	...	...	0 12 6
				37 16 2

		oz.	s. d.	£ s. d.
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Tea Pot	...	23	19 0	11 10 0
Sugar Basin	...	11	11 0	6 1 0
Milk Ewer	...	8	11 0	4 8 0
Coffee Pot	...	28	10 0	14 0 0
				35 19 0

		oz.	s. d.	£ s. d.
King's Pattern				
12 Table Spoons	...	40	7 6	15 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	...	25	7 6	9 7 6
12 Table Forks	...	40	7 6	15 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	...	25	7 6	9 7 6
2 Gravy Spoons	...	11	7 6	4 2 6
1 Soup Ladle	...	11	7 6	4 2 6
4 Sauce Ladles	...	11	8 0	4 8 6
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	...	...	...	1 19 0
1 Fish Slice	...	...	...	3 0 0
12 Tea Spoons	...	14	8 0	6 12 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	...	...	...	1 5 0
1 Moist-sugar Spoon	...	...	...	0 15 0
1 Sugar Sifter	...	...	...	1 3 0
1 Butter Knife, silver handle	...	...	...	1 3 0
				76 5 0

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